HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,999—New Series. | BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1903. | PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th Oct.
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R Lendon	14th "
*PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th Septmber, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING- CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Flaschi	5th Nov. 1903
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain G. Chevallier, to sail on or about the 16th Oct. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	A. Martinolich	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	A. Martinolich	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	23rd Oct. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages

Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 23rd Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 19th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th Oct., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd October, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 2nd Nov., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 31st October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th October, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1903
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1903

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
IDZUMI MARU	3220	M. Yagi	11th Oct.	21st Oct.
HIROSHIMA MARU	3283	J. Nagao	26th Oct.	6th Nov.
KINSHIU MARU	3854	T. Harrison,	Not Fixed.	
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	K. Kori	23rd Nov.	4th Dec.
BOMBAY MARU	4624	T. Murai	21st Dec.	31st Dec.

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that ALL CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL NOT BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo ware, housed or removed from the Landing Shed.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

RESTORED
MANHOOD

The Rev. Joseph Hope will send a Prescription which is a **QUARANTEED CURE** to sufferers from any of the undermentioned diseases, or those which emanate from Exhausted Vitality, caused through indiscretions, excesses, overwork, &c., &c. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousand, of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength and Vigour to the Weak. It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Foetid Breath, Brain Fag, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Fœtid Breath, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you. It will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England (Name this Paper).

EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
No. 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No. 2.	As above ; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above ; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls	155
No. 4.	As No 1 ; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above ; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet ...	160
No. 6.	As above ; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above ; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies ; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
No. 7.	HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet, set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds ; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds	545
No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement ; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water	600

TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,

11, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

CANVAS! CANVAS! CANVAS!

LARGE STOCKS OF SAIL,
PAULIN AND WATERPROOF CANVAS ALWAYS ON HAND
SAIL, AWNINGS AND PAULINS MADE TO ORDER.
STEEL WIRE ROPES
OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.
MUNICIPAL, MARINE AND RAILWAY STORES.

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & CO'S.
UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO

is a piano worthy of being classed with High-Grade instruments, though offered at the low figure of Rs. 525. We do not say this because we merely think so, but we base our claim for this distinction on the results experienced in climates like

SIND,
THE UNITED PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA,
THE DECCAN,
AND
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

in which Provinces this Upright Boudoir Piano has proved itself worthy of the recommendation we gave it when it was first offered to the public 3 years ago. If we had the slightest doubt about this piano, that is, that it would prove untrustworthy, and suspected in the slightest degree that it would give trouble in requiring constant attention in tuning, regulating action and sundry repairs within a few months, we would never have placed our name on the instrument as a guarantee of reliability, nor would we have risked offering it for sale to the public at any price.

There are many pianos manufactured in this world that carry great reputations for perfection outside of India but which have proved absolute failures in the climate of India. We confine ourselves to recommending ONLY THOSE INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE UNDER OUR OWN EXPERIENCE FULLY STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

As a cheap and thoroughly reliable piano, we offer our Boudoir Uprights as an instrument worthy of the attention of careful buyers who require an inexpensive instrument for their own exclusive use, and not for the unceasing operations of a Piano repairer and tuner.

SPECIFICATION : Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass pin plate overstrung scale, full compass of 7 octaves, tri-chord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets, Height 49 in., Width 46 in.

Elastic touch, full tone, excellent repetition action, great power.

CASH Rs. 525.

On the Hire Purchase System. { For 12 months Rs. 49 per month.
" 24 " " 26 " "

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time ; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

NEMESIS. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON.
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SOLE AGENTS :

THE CORONATION CYCLE AND RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,

POONA : Messrs. PRIEST & Co. | HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA : Messrs. MAUD & Co.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies.

Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.

Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE No. 325.
All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24TH, AT 9-15 P.M.,

A GRAND RECITAL

Will be given by
The Renowned Contralto
MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ
prior to her departure to London.

Reserved Seats... ... ... Rs. 4
Unreserved Seats ... ... Rs. 3 & Rs. 2.

Plan at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Pianoforte Depot, 40, Medow Street.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL arrived per Hansa Line s.s. LINDENFELS, No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 19th October, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1903, for CONSTRUCTING ROAD and STORM WATER DRAIN, between the "Times of India" Press and the Anjuman-I-Islam School Compound, Bombay. The value of work is about Rs. 3,600.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned,

R. W. MURPHY, C.E.,
Ag: Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 14th October, 1903.

NOTICE.

THE WESTERN INDIA GENERAL AGENCY have THIS DAY STARTED BUSINESS, at No. 5, Bogay Buildings, Fort, Bombay,
13th October, 1903.

NOTICE.

RE-OPENING of ST. PETER'S GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL.—A few VACANCIES now available.

Large and commodious Buildings are about to be erected, and it is hoped early next year to have accommodation for fifty Boarders.

Apply to
"THE SISTER IN CHARGE."

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, held at its Registered Office, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, at 4-30 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, a DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December, 1902, at Rs. 25 per each Original Share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 6-4-0 per each B. & C. Share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, was declared and made payable on and after the 30th October, 1903, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names were on the Register on the 10th October, 1903.

MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZI,
Agent.

No 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, 13th October, 1903.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE OIL AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the AGENT, at his Office, near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 3 p.m., on FRIDAY, 6th November, 1903, for the SUPPLY of above, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge sections of the Company's system, for the year 1904, commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rupees two for each.

Form No. 1 consists of Kerosine Oil for Broad Gauge, Parel Delivery.
Form No. 2 consists of Kerosine Oil for Metre Gauge, Parel Delivery.
Form No. 3 consists of Waste Cotton for Broad Gauge, Parel Delivery.
Form No. 4 consists of Waste Cotton for Metre Gauge, Ajmere Delivery.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted, and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Kerosine Oil and Cotton Waste," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (One thousand) must accompany both or any of the two Tenders, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

6. A further Deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderers so as to make the total Deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tenders.

7. The Waste to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 9th Oct., 1903.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

IF you wear BOOTS and SHOES and want the Cheapest and Best write to us for particulars of our scheme by which, if you can SELL 6 PAIRS of BOOTS or SHOES for us, you can get a pair for yourself FREE and WITHOUT PAYMENT. Send your Name and Address to us clearly and distinctly written on a pice Post Card and you will receive full particulars by return.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 16th November, 1903, for the SUPPLY of MEDICAL STORES and DRUGS, required for 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1904.

2. Tenders must be submitted on Printed Forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Company's Medical Officer at Hubli, on payment of one Rupee per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Company's Medical Officer direct.

4. The Tenders should be addressed to the AGENT, S.M. Railway, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Medical Stores".

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent, S. M. Railway, on TUESDAY, the 17th November, 1903, at noon.

J. BURN MURDOCH, LT.-COL., RE.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, 13th October, 1903.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 16th November, 1903, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES required for 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1904:—

I. Miscellaneous Stores, mostly of Country produce and manufacture.
II. Oils, Wastes and Tallow.
III. Stationery.
IV. Uniform Clothing.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for Items I and II; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Item III; and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for Item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the officers concerned.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the AGENT, S. M. Railway, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed,

"Tender for Miscellaneous Stores."
"Tender for Oils, etc."
"Tender for Stationery."
"Tender for Clothing."

as the case may be.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company, on TUESDAY, the 17th November, 1903, at noon.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 12th October, 1903.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.
First appearance in India of the
LONDON COMEDY COMPANY
In a repertoire of new and
UP-TO-DATE COMEDIES.
MONDAY, AND TUESDAY,
2ND AND 3RD NOVEMBER,
For the first time in Bombay.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
4TH AND 5TH NOVEMBER,
"A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES,"

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
6TH AND 7TH NOVEMBER.
'JEDBURY JUNIOR."

NOTE.—The Programmes will be strictly adhered to throughout the Season.
The Principal Members of the Company are due to arrive in Bombay on October 24th by the P. & O. S. S. "Oriental."
All Scenery and effects are carried and pieces will be produced in West End London Style.

Plan of Theatre now open at SOUNDY & Co. and Seats can be Booked.

ONE WEEK MORE!

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.
COMMENCING
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1903.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods, everything in Stock to be Sold off at Greatly Reduced Prices. The Sale will, therefore, go on for ONE WEEK MORE, as there is no room for New Stock which is shortly expected. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serge, Muslins, Crepons, Woolen and Cotton, Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. Our Great Sale for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity while it lasts. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON,
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KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THIS HOME is NOW OPEN for the SEASON. Applications for admission should be made to the Physician in Charge of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, accompanied by a Certificate from a Medical Officer.

LEIGHTON, B. KER,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 13th October, 1903.

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"ANTEXEMA" applied regularly for a time to the parts affected soon causes the skin to become soft and healthy, and free from disease.

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GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£475,000

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 9,410,000

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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W. ADAMS ORAM,
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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance: 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years	5½ per cent, per annum.
8 to 12 Months	5 " "
6 Months	4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interestDeposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent, per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th Inst. at 2 P.M., the following gold ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Bai Navazbai, widow of Mr. Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer, 3 pairs gold bangles, 2 necklaces, 3 chains, 1 watch chain with whistle, 20 buttons, 1 pair small bangles, 1 small bracelet and 1 chain, and 6 large and small bangles.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as large mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, chest of drawers, yacht stove with copper boiler, sofas, chairs, bedstead, cupboards, chest of drawer, easy chairs, meatsafe. 21 tins press roller composition.

1 D.-B. B.-L.-C.-F. 12 bore gun by W. W. Greener, in canvas case.
1 " " 16 " " J. Allpert.
1 cottage piano by Squire and Longson, London.

The property of a gentleman consisting of hanging, table and bracket lamps, dinner service wash-hand table and furniture, glass jars, developing dishes, flower vases and pots, ice-cream machine, copper utensils, side saddle, single harness, etc.,

AT 2 P.M.

Several second-hand gent's bicycles.
1 new racer bicycle.
1 handsome vis-a-vis.
1 light victoria.
1 French polished office shigram.
1 pair well bred and marked Fox Terrier pups.
1 handsome Toy Terrier pup.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1903.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LAW AND OTHER RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, 21 Medows Street, the collection of rare and valuable illustrated books, the property of a Parsee gentleman, consisting of Rousselet's India and its Native Princes; Grindlay's Indian Scenery; Daniel's Views of Architecture, Antiquities and Landscape or Hindoostan; Captain Elliot's Views in the East (India, Canton and the shore of the Red Sea); Hamilton and Fasson's Scenes in Ceylon; J Forbes Boyle's Illustration of the Botany and other branches of the natural history of the Himalayan mountains; Hogarth's works; John Burnett's Art Essays, illustrated by Photograph Illustrations (Photographs from life) to Tennyson's Idylls of the King and other Poem; Grace's Landscape Painting in Oils with reproductions in colour after Turner, Constable etc; a portfolio containing selections of twenty line engraving from pictures after eminent artists; etchings by John Leech sketches by Adtonio Van Dyer; character sketches from Charles Dilken by Kyd, Abotsford's the personal relic and antique treasures of Sir Walter Scott; The Rhine illustrated; Europe illustrated; Pictures of John Phillips R. A., with biographed sketch of the painter; Columbus from the French of Marques de Belly Mayhew's Great Exhibition of 1851; Sleemen's Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Official: Alison's History of Europe; Embassy to Ava; Embassy to Cochin China, besides various other books of reference, dictionaries and albums, descriptive of European, American and Indian countries; Alexander's Beauties of Chess, containing two thousand chess problems Howard Taylor's Chess Brilliants; Art of Chess; bound volumes of "Graphic," 1871 to 1873; Report of the Royal Colonial Institute.

The property of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Adarji Barmbot, deceased consisting Indian Law Reports, Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad, and Madras series, 1876 to 1889; bound volumes Bythewood and Jaemen's Conveyancing the Unrepeated Acts of the Supreme Council, 1834 to 1881 and also 1882 to 1886; Pollock's Principles of Contract Williams' Principles of the Law of Real Property, Smith's Leading Cases, Mayne on Hindu Law, etc., besides dictionaries of English, Persian and Arabic.

The books will be on view three days previous to sale,

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAND AND MILLS of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., situate at Royapuram, Madras.

(Sale to take place in Bombay.)

Messrs, SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, under instructions from Messrs, Gokuldas Naranji and Sorabjee Curseljee Sett, the trustees for the debenture holders of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld., by virtue of an indenture dated 26th January, 1898, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of October, at 2-30 p.m. all the estate and interest of the said Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., hereafter called the said Company in all the piece of land at Royapuram in Madras, hereafter briefly described and all and singular the mill's engine house, boiler house, warehouse, and other buildings standing thereon, and all and singular the engines, boilers, mill-gear, mill wright work, fixed and moveable machinery tools, fixtures, and other plant, placed or used in or upon the said land, buildings and premises and used in connection with the business of the said Company.

The Mills are at Royapuram in the City of Madras, and consist of two mills erected on a large piece of land admeasuring about 20,693 square yards, surrounded by a pucca built wall. The spinnings mills are believed to be equipped with machinery which is in good working order, with the exception of few and the greater part of the machinery is of the modern principle, and the whole consists of about 22,000 spindles.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and list of machinery application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs, Pestonjee, Rustomjee and Kola, solicitors for the said trustees, at their Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATEL STREET, FORT,

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions from Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, the surviving trustee of the Deed of Trust dated the 20th February, 1891, of the late Bai Bhicajee, widow of the late Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land being partly Fazendari and partly Government ground, containing an area of 194 square yards or thereabouts, situated in the Registration District of Bombay, on the east side of Cowasjee Patel Street, within the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, bounded as follows, viz:—On or towards the north by Cowasjee Soobedar Street or Bholwada Lane, on or towards the south by the house of Muncherjee Cowasjee Chestmaker, on or towards the east partly by the stable of Sorabjee Temooljee and partly by the back side of the house of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, and on or towards the west by Cowasjee Patel Street, which Premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 1460 and 1481, and Street Nos. 86 and 87, and registered by the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 313, 313, 314, and new Nos. 5238, 5241, and 5242 and are now occupied by Nusserwanjee Edujee Metha and others, as monthly tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs, Little and Co, or to the Undersigned,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts, platedware, rich glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome large Persian carpets, hanging and table kerosine lamps a handsome glass-fronted office brougham by Stephens and Sons, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c., the property of the Right Rev. Dr. James McArthur, Lord Bishop of Bombay.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, KNOWN AS BAPTY HOUSE AT PEDDER ROAD. CUMBALLA HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 7th November next, at 4 P. m. Messrs, BENNETT & Co, will, under instructions from the executors of the late Mrs. Annie Bapty, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property:—

All that freehold piece or parcel of land or ground, with the large bungalow, out house, stables, &c., standing thereon, situate on the west side of Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, containing by admeasurement 6,989 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the property of the late Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Rustomji Merwanjee Patel, on or towards the east by Pedder Road, and on or towards the west by the property of the late Sir D M. Petit, Bart, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 456 and new No 2425, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 2230, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF RUBBER TYRED SHIGRAM AND HORSE.

By order of N.C. MacLeod, Esquire, Official Assignee, High Court, and in Re Hassumbhoy Visram and Hajibhoy Visram traded as Visram Ebrahim and Co., Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th October, 1903, at 1 P. M., sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of one rubber tyred (shigram) carriage and one horse.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1903.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

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Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. GEORGE ARNOLD

The only English Auctioneer in Bombay, Apollo Street, Fort.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THURSDAY next, October 22nd, 1903.

Mr. GEORGE ARNOLD has received instructions to offer for bona-fide sale, at his Auction Rooms as above,

A FULL BAND ORCHESTRIEN

Playing upon 244 pipes, with drums, cymbols, bells triangle, etc.

The instrument is contained in a very handsome oak case with glass doors and panels and will be offered together with

12 rollers playing 9 European and 3 Hindoo selections.

N.B.—The instrument is in good order, only requiring slight repair and cleaning.

On view daily from 9 till 5.

Auction will commence at 2 p. m.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Bombay, 17th October, 1903.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	88 5-8	= — 1-8
3 do. Rentes	97	= + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	105	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 15-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	28 1-8	= unchanged
2 months hence	27 9-16	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	60 7-8	= unchanged
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15	= do
Berlin "	Nil	
New York Demand	4·85 1-2	= — 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5-8 pr ct	= do
6 " " "	3 3-4 pr ct	= do
3 " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 pr ct	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 3-4 pr ct	= unchanged
7 day market loans	2 1-4 pr ct	= do

Metals.—Copper Braziers £66 + 10s.
Yellow metal 6d.
Tin Plates 11s. 9d.
Bar iron Belgian £5-0-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-17-6.
Basic Steel Bars £5-2-6.
Rubber—Para Rubber 4 5—1-2.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 34 1-2 Oct.-Nov. Buyers. Tone steady.
Do. Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-2. Oct.-Nov. Buyers. Tone steady.
Do. Brown 32 1-4. Oct.-Nov. Buyers. Tone steady.
Arrivals—Steamers Johannesberger, Marsa Valerie and Worseley Hall.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£180,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 40,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 5·94 plus 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 8,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·28	5·22	5·20	5·19
+ 11	+ 11	+ 11	+ 11
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-April.**	**April-May.**	**May-June**
5·19	5·19	5·20	5·20
+ 11	+ 11	+ 11	+ 11

In New York—	
Receipts at the Port	55,000 bales.
Do. last year	53,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do. do Continent	Nil
Mid-Uplands	9·90 + 10
Futures, month of Dec.	9·71 + 21
Do. do. March	9·16 + 21
In New Orleans—	
Spot	9 13-16 + 3-16
Futures, month of Jan.	9·56 + 20
Do. do. April	9·82 + 19
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrival of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 16th October, 1903:—

Cotton	372 bales.
Wheat	16,086 cwts.
Linseed	2,378 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	6,851 "
Gingellyseed	3,132 "
Poppyseed	1,168 "
Groundnuts	299 "
Castorseed	4,655 "
Rice	1,703 "
Myrabollams	810 "
Cottonseed	12,624 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 3 21-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	137
Shanghai 30 do do	188
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98·13
1st Settlement	" 98·11

Money Market,—Tone quiet,

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4	do.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
SEEDS—				
Linseed.—Tone firm.				
Ready	6	6	6	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.				
Brown Cawnpore steady	Rs. 5	7	0	per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 5	14	0	"
Yellow Guzerat	" 5	13	0	"
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.				
Ready...	6	3	6	
Castorseed—Tone quiet.				
Ready...	21	8	0	

WHEAT.—Tone firm.

Pissi, 91 per cent.	Rs. 30 8 to 30-12 per candy
Club, No. 1	" 29 12 to 30 "
Hard. Red	" 23 12 to 24 "

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Steady.

Estimated sales	4,000 bales.
Imports	5,000 "

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·29	5·24	5·21	5·18
+1	+2	+1	—1
Feb-Mar.	**Mar-Apl.**	**Apl-May**	**May-June**
5·18	5·19	5·21	5·21
—1	unchanged	+1	+1

COTTON.—The local market is firm and the enquiry for New Crop by Exporters and Mills continue, but business is not easy as there are few sellers. The Sutta's market closes firm at Rs. 224 1-2 for Good Broach and Rs. 172 1-2 for Fully Good Bengals.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet,

Good Bhownuggar	Nil

The Manchester Market has been quiet,

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	88 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	97
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	105
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 15-16
Bar Silver	28 1-8

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over nearly the whole country the fall having been brisk at Allahabad, Indore and Bangalore. The barometer is below normal over the whole area more especially to the north of Latitude 21° where the deficiency ranges from ·05 to ·12 of an inch. Readings are remarkably uniform.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest departures noticeable are:—Maximum 6° in defect at Ahmednagar and the minimum from 5° to 9° in excess in Berar and at Raipur, Nagpur, Jabbulpore, Neemuch, Rajkot, Karachi, Allahabad, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The maximum varied from 106° at Jacobabad to 83° at Belgaum and the minimum from 80° at Negapatam to 59° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places. Humidity changes are small.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Jubbulpore, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Madras and Coimbatore.

Weather is becoming more cloudy and favourable for local scattered rain.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FORSYTH—October 12, at Glasgow, the wife of Alex Forsyth, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BUXEY—October 18, at Nesbit Road, Byculla, Bombay, Pecrojbai, daughter of Dinshaw Jehangir Framjee Buxey, and grand-daughter of Eduljee Rustomjee Sunavala, and wife of Maneckjee Pestonjee Assavaid. Funeral at 8 a.m. to-day (Monday).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT—October 13, at Cotacamund, the wife of H F Arbuthnot, Indian Forest Service, of a son.

DEROZARIO—October 15, at "Bishopville," Vepery, Madras the wife of A V deRozario, of Yercaud, of a son.

LAMBERT—October 4, at Mussoorie, the wife of G B Lambert, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALTER—DOWNING—October 13, at Emmanuel Church, Purneah, by the Rev H Perfect, Alexander McNeil, son of Major F A Walter, late 97th Regt, to Florence Gicella Ruth, daughter of C Y Downing, Esq, of Purneah.

DEATHS.

BORGAES—October 9, at Naini Tal, Miss Sophie Borgaes, Nursing Sister, Up Country Nursing Association.

JACOB—October 3, at Baroda, Lily Jacob, the wife of Captain H F Jacob, Bombay Political Department, and daughter of the late Colonel F M Hunter, C B, C S I.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets, 5h. 35m. High water, 10-14m., 10-47a. Low water, 3-54m. 4-17a.
Devali Holidays.
Indian Subordinate Department, Competitive Examination.
High Court Vacation commences.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Idzumi Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-morrow.—Supplementary mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-morrow.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Sulleman Dadubhoy, a Mahomedan boy, aged ten years, residing with his parents at Parel Road, while lighting up a lamp on the 3rd instant, accidentally let fall the turning match on his shirt, which caught fire and burnt him severely. He was treated at home with native remedies, but grew worse and died on Friday.

ACCIDENT TO A LASCAR.—Sheik Sullemen Dawood, aged forty-five years, a lascar in the employ of the Royal Indian Marine, climbed up the rope of a steam launch lying in the dry dock, when the rope broke. He was thrown on an iron-bar, sustaining injuries to his back. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where he was detained.

NEW SOLICITORS.—The result of the recent examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court was announced on Saturday. Out of nineteen candidates who appeared at the examination the following three have passed:—Mr. Sorabjee Furdoonjee Mulla, articled clerk to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla; Mr. Chaganlal Dayabhai, articled clerk to Messrs. Tyebjee Dayabhoy and Co.; and Mr. Sunderdas Narandas, articled clerk to Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjishaw.

MUSIC AT THE BUNDER.—By kind permission of Captain Codrington the band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day:—

March	A Frangesa	Costa
Overture	Norma	Belline
Valse	Dolores	Waldteufel
Selection	A Messenger Boy	Monckton
Song	The Sun Flower & the Sun	Godfrey

A CLERGYMAN'S JUBILEE.—Friday last being the Sacerdotal Golden Jubilee of Canon A. Lobo, Vicar of the Gloria Church, Mazagon, his friends and admirers met at the Parochial House, and presented him with an address and a souvenir in the shape of a silver tray. Before the presentation a Te Deum was sung in the church, and a large number of his friends were present both in the church as well as at the presentation at the Parochial House. A band was in attendance and the church was very prettily decorated. The address was read by Mr. J. P. Menezes, and the Vicar replied to it in suitable terms.

THE ANJUMAN FIRE-TEMPLE.—In celebration of the seventh anniversary of the Parsi fire-temple, known as the Anjuman Atesh-beheram, a grand "Jessan" or thanksgiving ceremony was held on Saturday morning in the premises of the temple at Dhobie Talao before a very large congregation of members of the Zoroastrian community. The ceremony was conducted by the Deputy Dastur Mincherji Jamaspji Jamaspasana, who was assisted by about three hundred Parsi priests. Mr. Shapurji B. Katrak, honorary secretary to the managing committee, then read a report for the last year, which showed that the fund amounted to over seventy-two thousand rupees. An appeal was made to the charitably disposed members of the community to buy the properties surrounding the temple and owed by people of other religion in order to make the premises more commodious than they are at present.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.—On Thursday afternoon the dead body of a female child was found in the stream of hot water running to the tank attached to the Alliance Mill at Chinchpoogly by one Visram Ludba, a jobber in the mill. The police were informed and they, after making inquiries, arrested Kasibai, a Hindu widow, living at Chinchpoogly. The inquires showed that on the morning of the day in question the woman was observed proceeding towards the mill tank. She was conveyed to the Bai Motlibai Hospital, while the body of the child was removed to the Morgue where Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, opened an inquest this morning. The Coroner's surgeon who held an autopsy of the body was of opinion that death was probably due to a wound in the left groin. The inquest was adjourned pending the recovery of the woman. An information was presented by the Police to Mr. P. H. Dastur at the Mazagon Police Court, praying for an order to leave the woman in the same custody till her recovery. The application was granted.

SUICIDE OF A HALF-WITTED PARSI.—At Chunam Kiln Road yesterday Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Ranabhoy Byramji Wadia, a Parsi aged forty-five years. The deceased who was a half-witted man from birth lived with his brother Nusserwanji who maintained him out of his father's property in which the deceased had had a share. During the last six months the condition of his mind had been gradually getting worse, and he used to say he was tired of life. On Saturday afternoon Ranabhoy went out and returned at half past 7 o'clock in the evening. He went into his room and about half an hour after he was found lying unconscious in his bed. There was a strong smell of carbolic acid in his breath. On the room being searched a bottle labelled carbolic acid was found in his cupboard. Dr. N. N. Katrak was sent for but before the doctor could do anything the deceased expired. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by poisoning himself with carbolic acid while of unsound mind.

A SIDI'S ANNOYANCE.—Mr. R. Eyre, Manager of the Empress Mill, got into a Victoria on Friday night at the Watson's Hotel, and as he was driving along the Bhendi Bazar Road on his way to Chinchpoogli three Sidis happened to be in front of the conveyance he was in. The gharrywalla shouted out to them to go aside and they did go. However, one of the Sidis by name Mahbub, a coal trimmer on the P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, became annoyed at this interference on the part of the victoria-driver and gave him a blow with a bamboo stick he had in his hand. He missed the aim and the blow fell on the carriage. The Sidi once more raised his stick, and this time the blow came on the hat of the occupant of the carriage. The assailant ran away and Mr. Eyre drove straight to the police station and made a complaint to Inspector Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan instituted inquiries into the matter and arrested the accused on Saturday morning on board the s. s. Caledonia. The accused was placed before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday on a charge of assault, and was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

R. E. OFFICER ROBBED BY HIS SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Bartley charged Mahomed Sulleman Gulam Mahomed with theft as a servant of currency note for Rs. 50 belonging to his master Lieutenant John McEmery, R. E. The evidence showed that on Thursday last Lieutenant McEmery, who is now stationed at Butcher Island, came to Bombay with his servant and put up at the Byculla Club. He left his coat containing three currency notes for Rs 50 each on a chair in his room and went to dinner. The following morning he missed one of the notes. He also found that his servant, who had obtained from him a rupee on the previous evening for buying food, was worse for liquor. Lieutenant McEmery gave information to the police and returned to Butcher Island. The servant was arrested by the police, and on being questioned produced Rs. 41 in cash from a shelf in the room. He then made a statement and took the police to the London Hotel, where he had had drinks on the previous night, and had cashed the note, which was produced by the manager of the Hotel. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The note was ordered to be returned to Lieutenant McEmery while the cash was ordered to be paid to the manager of the London Hotel.

SAD BATHING FATALITIES.

AT Mahim yesterday Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the deaths of two Mahomedan women, named Rajabai and Nassibanbai, aged twenty-eight and twenty-six years, respectively. The deceased women were the wives of Ido Elahibux, a licensed coolie at the Mahim station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and lived with him near the station. At 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon both the women after having had their meals went out to bathe in a quarry hole near the station taking their two children, a boy and a girl, aged three and four years, respectively. It was stated that it was their usual habit to go to bathe about that time. They took with them pieces of soap and change of clothes. Shortly after Ido heard an alarm that his wives were drowned in the quarry hole. He ran to the quarry hole and saw the water disturbed at the opposite bank and his two children standing near the spot crying He hurried to the spot and took hold of both his children. The girl pointed to the disturbed water but could not speak. The police were informed and they dragged the hole and recovered the bodies. There were no marks of violence on the bodies and all the ornaments were intact on their person. Both the women were happy at home. At the point where they were drowned the water was steep and deep. The alarm was first raised by one Goolam Mohidin, who lives in a hut at a short distance from the quarry hole. He heard the cries of the children and on coming out of his hut saw the water disturbed and informed the husband of the deceased. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a Hindu woman, named Junnie and her niece Murrie, a girl aged about twelve years, came across from Coorla to wash clothes in the Sion Tank. They had partly washed their clothes and laid them out to dry. The girl, it appears, in going back to the tank to wash the remaining clothes, accidentally slipped and fell into the water. Her aunt ran to the spot, and as the body rose to the surface she held the girl by her hair and raised an alarm. A policeman ran to her assistance and pulled the body out, but life was extinct.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A MAHOMEDAN BOY.

ON an application from the Bombay Police, Mr P. Byrne, the Coroner, issued a warrant on Saturday for the exhumation of the body of a Mahomedan boy named Jamal Bhaji, aged sixteen, who died on Friday last, and was buried in the Sonapore Cemetery. The body after being exhumed was conveyed to the Morgue where the Coroner opened an enquiry regarding the death of the deceased. Phulbai deposed that she was the mother of the deceased who was a servant to one Rusool Haji, a tea shopkeeper in Cavit Gully and lived with her in Oordria Street, Grant Road. He was robust and always in good health. She last saw him alive on Wednesday last when he came home and asked for some clothes to wear. He left home saying he had to go back to his duties. About noon on Friday one Oomer Hussan, a relative of her, came and informed her that the deceased was lying dangerously ill at his house in Gogari street. She went there and found the outer door of the house shut. She sat outside the door. She found they were preparing for the deceased's funeral. She pushed open the door and on peeping in noticed the body lying on a mat in the room. There were five persons in the room including Oomer Hussain and a crier. She saw them preparing a coffin and take the deceased away in it She did not make any enquiry as to the cause of death as there was a wedding in the house. She made inquiries on the following day from the tea shopkeeper and he told her that the deceased had been taken away by Oomer Hussain on Thursday at 9 p.m. She suspected her son had made his death by some foul means because his body was taken out of Oomer's house. The deceased had borrowed Rs. 4 from Oomer and had run away. Oomer had complained about this to her.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner, who made an autopsy of the body, said that the body was much decomposed. There were no marks of violence on the body. He found no disease except some atrophy of the liver which was not sufficient to cause his death and had probably given rise to no noticeable symptoms during life. The witness had retained the contents of the stomach and parts of the body and would send them to the Chemical Analyser. He was unable to assign any cause of death. The deceased was apparently strong. His spleen was very slightly enlarged but there was no injury on it.

The inquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 31st and 32nd silver Spoon Competition of the Club took place at Ghat-Cooper on Saturday morning last when some very good shooting was made, Lce Corpl. Lillywhite heading the list at 200 yards with a possible and at 300 yards Sergt-Otto and Gunner Walters head the list also with possibles. The next shoot will be notified by Post Cards. The following are the scores:—

	Score 200 yds.
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	28a
Gunner R Walters, Bombay Vol Arty	27b
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	27c
Mr R K Gillard, Bombay Rifle Club	26 } d
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	26 } Tie b
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	25 } c
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bombay Vol Rifles	26b
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bombay Vol Rifles	25e
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	26e
Cr Sergt H M C Harris, Bombay Vol Rifles	26b
Qr Mr Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	25f
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	25b
Gunner A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	25e
Lce Sergt W Sutherland, Bombay Vol Rifles	24g
Sergt Instr S Briffitt, Bombay Vol Rifles	22
Vol J Paterson, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	21

a Handicapped 8 Points winner of Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal for highest possible Score,
b Handicapped 6 Points.
c Handicapped 10 Points.
d Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 1st Spoon
e Handicapped 8 Points.
f Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
g Handicapped 4 Points.

	Score 300 yds.
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	28 } Tie a
Gunner R Walters, Bombay Vol Arty	28 } b
Cr Sergt H M C Harris, Bombay Vol Rifles	25c
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bombay Vol Rifles	25d
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	24d
Gunner A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	24d
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	24c
Sergt Instr S Briffitt, Bombay Vol Rifles	23d
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	23e
Mr R K Gillard, Bombay Rifle Club	23f
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	22
Qr Mr Sergt J E Keess, Bombay Vol Rifles	22
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	21
Lce Sergt W Sutherland, Bombay Vol Rifles	21
Vol J Paterson, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	20
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bombay Vol Rifles	15

a Handicapped 6 Points Winner of Spoon and Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal for highest possible.
b Handicapped 6 Points Winner of Spoon and Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal for highest possible.
c Handicapped 6 Points.
d Handicapped 8 Points.
e Handicapped 10 Points.
f Handicapped 4 Points.

MUNICIPAL MEAT-VANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—It is the intention of the Municipality to have motor-meat-vans running from Bandora to the Crawford Market, and there is one already in trial at present. The disturbance caused by this motor-car early in the morning is enormous. The inmates of the houses along which the car has to pass are roused by the noise. Since such is the case one can easily imagine the effects of all the motor-meat-vans running in succession every morning. It is, therefore, time that the people should object to these motor-cars and not put the Municipality into unnecessary expense by complaining of them afterwards.—Yours, &c,

GUNVORDAN.

Two men who while very much under the influence of drink, entered the Primitive Methodist chapel at Walpole St. Peter, Norfolk, told the preacher he was telling lies, and by their conduct caused the service to be stopped, have been fined £2 5s. 3d. each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Satara, 3,376 tons, Captain G J Goes, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Hugin, 829 tons, Captain C Anderson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein, 4th October, with a cargo of timber.

THE M Maritimes Co's s s Nera, 2,823 tons, Captain Chevalier, sailed on Saturday evening for Australia &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2,754 tons, Captain D Maganzino, sailed on Saturday evening for Hongkong, with a general cargo, and 15 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mahommadi, 1,251 tons, Captain T A Galley, sailed on Saturday, for Singapore via Colombo and Penang, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Secundra, 1,671 tons, Captain R Lowe, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mrs Elton and child, Mrs Dushter and 9 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain R J Bickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 15th October, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major Elliot, Mr T Greason, Mrs Yate and infant, and 125 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Dumra s	Bickford	Karachi, Oct 15
	Hugin s	Anderson	Moulmein, Oct 4
	R I M S Clive	Beauchamp	Karachi, Oct 15
18	Asia s	Shanklin	Glasgow, Sept 9
	Bydal Hall s	Curtis	Burkenhead via Durban

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
17	Shirley s	Satchell	Calcutta
	Lindenfels s	Weighmann	Hamburg
	Caledonia s	Tocque	London, &c.
	Mahommadi s	Gally	Singapore
	Secundra s	Lowe	Calcutta, &c
	Satara s	Goes	Rangoon
	Ischia s	Maganzini	Hongkong
	Nera s	Chevalier	Australia, &c
18	Sealda (Transport)	Henderson	Berbera via Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Moldavia, for London, &c.
" Dusburg, for Hamburg.
" Shirala, for Calcutta, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCTOBER 16.

The P and O Company's steamer Malacca arrived here from Colombo this morning

The Messageries Maritimes Co s s Dumbea, which left Bombay on Thursday, 8th inst at noon arrived at Suez on the 17th inst at noon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FOR LONDON.

Moldavia s—4000 cwt bonemeal R Kaderbhoy; 4000 cwt bonemeal Mooljee Jamal.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—3,750 cwt cottonseed Gaddum and Co; 487 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 109 cwt cottonseeds The Central India S and W Co; 4000 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Grantley Hall s—779 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 1000 cwt rapeseed Ernst I am and Co; 70 bales hemp and 30 bales aloe fibres, Tyabjee and Co; 165 bales cotton fly Khimjee Visram and Co; 200 bales cotton waste and fly Pragjee Eirjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Virginia s—10 bales cotton 2009 cwt linseed 3550 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 1916 cwt rapeseed J Fatchiri; 500 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Ocmersey; 500 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Becher.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dusburg s—4000 cwt rapeseed 360 cwt poppyseed 8000 cwt castorseed Volkart Brothers.

Virginia s—38 bales cotton fly W Wolf and Sons; 528 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Beckenhem s—19 bales cotton F Fischer and Co.

Beckenhem s—300 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 1040 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Becher.

FOR KOBE.

China s—194 bales cotton Goculdas Dossa and Co; 1000 cwt wheat D B Lam and Co; 724 bales cotton Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton J A Bejbie and Co; 1000 cwt wheat D B Lam and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Idzumi Maru s—9 bags gum 9 bags wheat H J Rustomjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—75 bales twist Tata and Co; 500 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 2 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

China s—300 bales twist R S N Talati and Co; 200 bales twist Talati and Co; 300 bales twist N J Abraham 300 bales twist J David 200 bales twist M H E Ellias.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th October.

1. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to Members at Head-Quarters on and after Thursday next, the 22nd instant, between the hours of 6-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. No Arms will be issued to any Member not applying in person.

2. The opening parade of the Season will take place on Tuesday the 27th instant. Time and place to be notified hereafter.

3. It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers will inspect the Corps on Saturday the 31st instant. Time and place of parade to be notified hereafter.

4. There will be drill at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m., on Tuesday and Friday next, for all members who may wish to attend.

By Order,
P. W. L. DUNLOP, Major,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th October.

1. Orderly Sergeants for the week:—

No. 1 Company—Corpl Murray, next for duty Sergt Spencer.

No. 2 Company—Sergt Ewing, next for duty Sergt Hunter.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound).
Thursday at 6-30 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters).
Thursday at 5-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

3. It is notified for information that Inspector-General of Volunteers will inspect Nos. 1 and 2 Companies on Thursday next the 29th instant. Dress, time and place will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
H O. COATES, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 19th October.

1. It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers will inspect the Corps on Thursday the 29th instant, at 7-15 a.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding, B. L. H.

THE TIBET COMMISSIONER.

WE learn that Colonel Macdonald, R. E., who is in command of the troops, recently sent up for the purpose of restoring the roads to Tibet, arrived in Darjeeling on Thursday. Captain O'Connor, Special Intelligence Officer for Tibet, and Mr. White have also come in from Khamba Jong and Colonel Younghusband was expected on Thursday evening. It is understood that after a conference Colonel Younghusband proceeds to Simla to take orders from the Viceroy. It is suggested that a new road should be made for the purposes of trade into Tibet, via Bhutan, and it is believed the Bhutan Durbar will not obstruct the carrying out of this project. The 23rd Pioneers, whose arrival was delayed by a false alarm regarding the state of the roads, have all passed through Siliguri en route for Sikkim. They will be broken up into detachments and will work along different portions of the road. We understand that the Nepal Durbar have sent off 200 yaks for the purposes of transport of stores before the winter. It is confidently believed in Darjeeling that final orders terminating the present impasse at Kamba Jong will be issued shortly.—"Pioneer."

FROM some unknown cause the main sewer in the northern portion of Hornsey has collapsed for a distance of over a mile, and it has been necessary to place engines at different points to pump the sewage from one level to another. £40,000 will be required to place it in order.

THE Rome newspapers state that Pope Pius X, is about to create Monsignor the Most Rev. Hon'ble Edmund Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizond, the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, and Dr. Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, members of the Sacred College of Cardinals.

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At Rs. 2-8 per yard, 54" wide.
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From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.
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In all colours from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4 per yard, 54" wide.
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At Rs. 2-12 per yard, 54" wide.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCT. 19, 1903.

ALASKA.

A COUNTRY that produces gold is not expected to be picturesque or attractive in other ways. The miner, intent upon getting out gold in the quickest manner he can, has little time to study the beauties of nature, and would find it quite impossible to vary his gold-prospecting with agricultural labour or exploiting the hunting-grounds of the land in which he sinks his shafts. But other stores of wealth than the red gold often lie round him, and in Alaska they are to be found in every direction in its mineral, animal, and vegetable kingdoms, in the sea and on the land. An enlightening article in the "Financial News" describes at length what the energetic settler may find there. Much, such as its forests, its glaciers, its fauna and flora impress the visitor at once with their extent and variety. He reaches the coast steaming through creeks that wind in and out between islands, 1,100 of which fringe the mainland, and are picturesque with their wooded mountains rising up on every side. They offer favourite spots for settlements of the sparse inhabitants. The climate of Alaska, in spite of the difference in latitude, has many of the constituents of our own Bombay atmosphere; it has an abundant rainfall, a mild winter, and a warm summer, with the result that forests extend from the water's edge to the snow-line, soft green masses grow everywhere up hill and down dale, making an ideal background for luxuriant banks of flowers which nestle even close to the glaciers, while orchids revel in the damp heat and shade of the woods. Up the Yukon, the Mississippi of Alaska, can be enjoyed the most romantic and beautiful scenery, and among the glaciers excursionists are carried by steamers to see "palissades of ice which tower hundreds of feet in the air, from which masses constantly fall into the depths below with the crash of thunder." Taku Inlet which threads its way through many of these glaciers is one of the show places of Alaska. The rivers are on a magnificent scale. The Yukon is navigable from the sea to Fort Selkirk, 2,000 miles, and the two streams which unite to form the Yukon—the Lewes and the Pelly—are one 600 miles long, the other 350. The mastodon apparently flourished on these shores in ages gone by. On Mammoth Island the skeletons are piled up in great funeral mounds. There are even native tales of some such animal still existing in the glacial northern wilds of Alaska. The Kuskokwim is another huge river, draining 110,000 square miles.

The inhabitants are a very varied collection of races, and generally called Indians, though not by any means representing the traditional "red men" type. They have many excellent qualities and accomplishments are keen traders, skilful and industrious. There are 28,531 of them in a total Alaskan population of 32,000, of whom over 4,000 were white in 1890, 1,800 mixed individuals, and 2,288 Chinese. None of the towns or settlements number more than 1,300 inhabitants. The language of the mixed tribes is unkindly described as "a moist language with a gurgle that approaches a gargle," but as it is absorbing Russian, English, and Chinook words, it will probably sober down into a conglomerate that can be acquired by foreigners. The Alaskan animals include many varieties of bear and deer, sheep and goats. No fewer than 192 kinds of birds have been observed. Snakes, toads, and lizards entirely eschew the country, but the climate is intensely favourable to the development of the mosquito which is as numerous and active here as in tropical regions. The seas abound in every kind of fish from shrimps to whales. Years ago whalers came in fleets of 600 to the Pacific. Now fifty find little enough to do. The Arctic Ocean north of Alaska, is the last whale hunting-field left. The bone is more sought after than the oil, and as a good whale is built on a thousand or fifteen hundred pounds of bone, which sells for five or six cents a pound, the profit must be satisfactory. Salmon is to be found in abundance in the Yukon, and the canning of that royal fish, the cod and halibut, is an important industry. The Karluk cannery is said to pack more fish than any other in the world. Oysters, crabs, and all kinds of shell-fish swarm. The candle-fish is a useful creature, it can be either eaten or dried and used as a light. It affords a fine blaze. Secretary Wilson, an Expert on Agriculture, says of Alaska that it will produce grain and food more than equal in value to all the gold in its depths. He asked Congress to establish Experimental Agricultural Stations in the territory, but so far the agricultural talent of the settlers or Indians is only apparent in a few gardens, but they produce samples of root crop and vegetables of the finest. The revenue from the fur of seals and otters must be considerable. All June and July, in spite of the fact that the seal is a social and intelligent animal, he is diligently killed. The Indian is the executioner, and he makes of the seal a valuable piece of merchandise by a sharp blow on the head from a club. Two islands, St. George and St. Paul, are the seal resorts, to which in spite of this yearly decimation, the survivors and their descendants regularly return and deliver up their skins. The Commercial Company leases the islands, paying a hundred thousand dollars rent and over nine and a half dollars per skin for all under 100,000. A revenue of near six million dollars was reaped by Government for the first twenty-year lease. Almost all the otter fur the world uses comes from Alaska. Both land and sea yield furs, but the bear, fox, beaver, wolf, deer, goat, moose, and muskrat skins all combined, shipped from here yearly, do not amount in value to those of the seal and otter. Until 1897 fish took first place in the exports of Alaska, which amounted to ten million dollars, but since then gold heads the list.

Of the mineral riches of the country gold easily takes the lead, but there are a whole tribe of others in Alaskan depths. Silver, copper, plumbago, asbestos, coal, iron, sulphur, and many other minerals are raised in paying quantities, but gold draws the white man with greater force than any to the country. When you have a gold-bearing ledge 500 feet wide it is hard to resist delving in it, particularly, when it stares you in the face open and above ground as the Treadwell mine does. This mine keeps the largest stamp-mill in the world running night and day, and gives work to another with half as many stamps. Gold seems to be everywhere, rivers, islands, all show gold, either of high or low grade. The surveyors sent by the United States Geological Department to examine the land satisfied themselves that the gold-fields spread over 700 square miles. They were expected to find the source of the Yukon placers and believed they did discover it in a belt of auriferous rocks, 500 miles long and fifty to one hundred broad. It wanders from British Territory into American, crosses the Yukon, and, regardless of the difficulties of pursuit, trends away into unexplored country to unknown lengths. The gold disguises itself a good deal in sulphides, confides in iron pyrites, and occasionally displays itself in specks on the surface of rocks. American Geologists are of opinion that Alaska is as rich in gold deposits as South Africa. For ages the streams have been bearing away the gold from the rocks and now miners seek for it first in gravel soil as the easiest of access. Modern machinery and capital will enable gold-seekers to anticipate the mountain torrents and take the gold direct from the rocks. The mining laws are those of the United States and Canada according to the territory. The miner, in prospecting for gold, tries the archaic system of panning first. Once the presence of the precious mineral is ascertained other methods are used, and these entail heavy and continuous labour. The men must often work at the surface soil for a whole season, if the depth be great. In winter fires are lighted on the gravel to thaw it. The soil in the interior of Alaska is specially difficult to work, for, naturally soft, it freezes to a great depth and only the upper few inches thaw in the summer. Want of water to wash the gravel in these districts is a difficulty, for the glacial drip of the hills is all that is available. It is a strange region for daily toil for in some parts of Northern Alaska the sun never sets for months and then he takes his turn at not rising. There are wonderful extremes of temperature, 100 degrees above zero being reached at Fort Yukon the most northerly white station during the summer. In winter near the sea the thermometer rarely goes below zero, and cattle and sheep do not require either housing or artificial feeding. The winters are made glorious by the Northern lights. In many ways Alaska offers a picturesque as well as profitable "pied a terre" for the settler endowed with a vigorous constitution and the patience to conquer initial difficulties.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN. IT was part of Russia's object-lesson at Port Arthur that the numbers of the troops under review and within easy reach were exaggerated. But Japan's Intelligence Department probably knows precisely to a soldier how many Russians have been concentratad in the neighbourhood of the port. The Japanese in Manchuria and the workmen who have been discharged from the Port Arthur docks have, no doubt, included numbers of spies who have kept their Government fully informed of what has been going on. If war comes it would appear that it will be due to the direct action of Russia. The discharge of the Japanese at Port Arthur looks like a preliminary to something more serious, but it is possible to explain it by Russia's policy of preference for her own people. It has been no secret for months that Russia and Japan had given large orders for coal, which is the first necessity if war is to break out. So far nothing has transpired to cause Japan to depart from the attitude she has adopted throughout the crisis, but the futility of the Russo-Japanese Conference may indicate that Russia is preparing to hasten matters. Were she less ready for war with Japan single handed than she now appears to be, her brilliant diplomatic representatives would have found means of gaining further time by proposals which might tempt Japan to believe in their execution. The presence of Russia in Manchuria is a menace to Korea, and Japan can never feel secure until she has seen the Muscovite withdraw from Mukden. Beyond that our ally has nothing to gain by war which, on the contrary, might go against her. Until Russia positively refuses to quit Southern Manchuria, the Japanese can have no cause for action, but on the other hand Russia may early declare her intention to fight. The great probability of this termination of the crisis is indicated by the Naval precautions of the other Powers. America's decision to place forty-nine warships on the Asiatic station in the event of a Russo-Japanese war is significant. These ships are, of course, intended for the protection of American commerce and American interests generally.

BORIS SARAFOFF. BULGARIANS and Macedonians will long revere the memory of the revolutionary chief whose death is announced by Reuter to-day. There are other chiefs of the Macedonian movement, but but for several years Boris Sarafoff has been the life and soul of the revolt against Turkish rule. Young, ardent, consumed almost with a fanatical patriotism he was an ideal leader of a desperate cause. The organization of the revolution has been mainly his work and that the Balkans are now in a blaze requiring all Turkey's resources to extinguish, with the possibility of war with Bulgaria, is the outcome of Boris Sarafoff's ceaseless activity of the last few years. There are many stories of his great courage and extraordinary resource in the face of danger. In the earlier days of the revolt when Bulgaria had less cause to openly countenance the revolution than she has now, Sarafoff was several times taken prisoner by the Bulgarian Government, but as often as he was captured he escaped, while his facility in disguises frequently enabled him to baffle Turkish officials hot on his track. His death will be welcome news to the Porte, but it cannot now affect the progress of events in the Balkans. The flame has spread too widely; the Turkish atrocities and a rebellion which is general in Macedonia will go on until they exhaust themselves or until Bulgaria and Turkey close in the conflict which they desire. There was a report some few weeks ago that Sarafoff had been wounded during a fight, and it is probable that to this, as well as to the excessive strain to which he must have subjected himself as a guerilla leader and revolutionary within the last two years, his death is due. Bulgars and Macedonians will glorify him as another hero, and a martyr to the cause of Macedonian liberty, and they will be perfectly right in so doing. War, we have been told, cannot be conducted with kid-gloves and revolutions cannot be carried out without considerable moral and material damage. The Turk, ignoring the horrors of his own misrule which bred the insurrection, will say that Sarafoff and his colleagues are responsible for the inferno of massacre and famine now raging in Macedonia; but Europe, and humanity in general, cannot refuse a tribute to the memory of one who lays down his life in the cause of national liberty. Sarafoff fought strenuously and died, as doubtless he desired, in the midst of the conflict.

THE INDIAN CRICKETERS FOR ENGLAND. THE announcement made at the last meeting of the Indian Cricket Team for England Committee, that it will be officially intimated to the Marylebone Cricket Club that an Indian team may be expected in England next summer, will dispel all doubts which have risen recently in regard to the possibility of carrying the project through. The Committee has decided rightly, we think, that there are no real difficulties in the way of sending a representative team to England, ten out of the eleven players who were asked to accompany the team having accepted the Committee's invitation. It will be regretted by all Indian cricket lovers that K. M. Mistri finds himself unable to make the trip, but it cannot be seriously argued that his inability to do so should be allowed to interfere with the carrying out of the scheme. If any difficulty is experienced in filling his place from the various Indian candidates the Committee always have Ceylon to turn to where they can have their pick of several fine all-round players. Should Mehta and Baloo be unable to accompany the team owing to ill-health their places can be adequately filled by Kelaart, the famous Ceylon bowler, and Shafkat Houssain, the Aligarh College fast bowler, whom many good judges of the game consider quite first class in this department. The weak spot in the team will undoubtedly be the batting, but excellence in bowling and fielding will, in a great measure, compensate for the mediocrity of the batting. The standard of Native Indian Cricket is not sufficiently high to encourage the hope that the team will be able to win many matches in England, but there are several players who will probably develope into first class cricketers as a result of playing in good company, and the fact that the visit is being undertaken for educational purposes should not be lost sight of. Whatever the result of the visit may be from a cricket point of view we feel confident that in sending a team to England the Committee are studying the best interests of native Indian cricket. Turning to the financial aspect of the scheme we notice with some misgiving that despite the liberality of their Highnesses the Aga Khan, the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, and Mr. J. N. Tata and others, the response to the Committee's appeal for the wherewithal to carry the project through has not met with the success anticipated, some twenty-five thousand rupees being still required. The announcement that the scheme is sufficiently advanced to justify arrangements being made for the attendance of a representative at the annual meeting of secretaries at Lord's in December will, no doubt, have a good effect, and in a few weeks we hope to be in a position to state that all difficulties regarding the finances have been surmounted.

FORMAL intimation has been received from Home by the Government of India that Mr. Brodrick has taken over charge of the India Office, with effect from the 10th instant.

THE recent heavy rain at Agra found its way through the central dome of the Taj which sprung a leak just above the sarcophagi of Shah Jehan and Moomtaz i-Mahal.

WE hear from Peshawar that consequent apparently on the advent of the cold weather the cholera outbreak in Kabul has virtually disappeared.

THE expelled monks of the Grande Chartreuse at Grenoble have at last found a permanent resting place. They have purchased for £15,000 the ancient Carthusian monastery of Farnete, near Lucca, where everything will be conducted just as at Grenoble, except the liqueur factory, which will be for the future conducted in Spain.

THAT the coffee planters of the Malay Peninsula have not yet entirely abandoned the Liberian berry for the cultivation of Para rubber is evidenced by the fact that the amount of coffee exported thence during 1902 was 104,000 piculs, as compared with only 80,000 piculs in 1901, an increase of 24,000 piculs, or exactly 30 per cent. The average price received was dol. 21·88, as compared with dol. 20·57 in 1901, an advance of 6 per cent.

WE understand that the P. W. D. authorities at Bezvada hope to have temporary repairs to the damaged irrigation works completed within 10 or 12 days. The chief anxiety with regard to the supply of water for the Delta is the silting in the canals, the extent of which is now being ascertained. Every effort is being made by the Government officials to relieve any distress in the villages that were flooded. It is thought that not many lives have been lost, although a few persons met a terrible death, being carried down the river on the roofs of their houses right over the anicut.

IT is notified that under instructions from the Government of India a Commission will assemble in Calcutta about the 9th November to consider whether facilities are required at Luff Point on the right bank of the Hooghly River for the accommodation and shipment of coal, and if so what agency should provide the works and control the business. We hear from Calcutta that the Commission will consist of Mr. Inglis, Secretary to the Bengal Government; Mr. Cable, Bengal Chamber of Commerce; Captain Goodridge, Royal Indian Marine; Mr. Shadbolt, Chief Engineer, Madras; and Mr. Thole, merchant of Karachi.

GOOD AND EVIL OF TRUSTS.

WHY THEY ARE LIKED AND HATED IN AMERICA.

[BY JAMES B. WASSON.]

IT is of interest to understand the public feelings which the Trusts have aroused—feelings of hatred no less than of respect.

Now, this industrial evolution—revolution, say its hostile critics—has been going on in plain view of the people. The inherent evils and baleful tendencies of the trusts have been fully described on the hustings, in the Press, and even in the pulpit; and it is putting it mildly to say that the story has lost nothing in the telling.

In fact, writes Mr. James B. Wasson in the "Daily Express," the most valuable asset of the American demagogue during the last few years has been his denunciation of the trust octopus, or the money power, and to read the sensational popular journals one would suppose that the wrath of the people was hot and fierce against these great combinations.

Why, then, have not the people risen in their might and overthrown the trusts? For a very simple reason—most of the outcry against them is nothing but stage thunder.

Very few take it seriously, least of all the politicians of both parties who do the "resoluting" against trusts. A small minority of working men, a very respectable but small body of college professors, clergymen, political economists and thinkers, a considerable number of middlemen whose business has been hurt or destroyed by the trusts—these are the only people in the country who are sincerely trying to curb the power of the great combinations.

Practically everybody else is either actively or passively friendly to the trusts, even when acknowledging that they have not a clean moral bill of health. In other words, the trusts are growing in the United States because a majority of the citizens are either indifferent in regard to them or friendly towards them.

BOGUS CLAMOUR.

Nobody except a few simple souls is deceived by the popular clamour for their suppression. It does not mean anything, and is not intended to mean anything. If there was really a widespread popular desire for the overthrow of the trusts, the national and state legislators would soon compass their overthrow, in spite of all the obstacles which they now profess to find in their way.

There are a number of reasons for this tolerant, if not friendly, attitude towards the trusts. It is obvious that the very violence and ignorance of the demagogic denunciation of them has defeated its object.

American have proverbially a keen sense of humour and they simply refuse to take seriously orators like one who recently told a big mass meeting of well-fed, well-clothed, prosperous working men, making from ten to twenty-five dollars a week, that the trust octopus was crushing them to death in its tentacles, while their helpless wives and children were piteously moaning for a crust of bread.

The same false note of grotesque exaggeration runs through most of the attacks on the trusts, with the results that the average sensible citizen concludes that the opposition is "sound and fury signifying nothing."

Moreover, the trusts have not thus far done the harmful things that even their more temperate critics say they are likely to do. A significant fact is that a majority of the working men believe that the trusts have been beneficial to them, as, indeed, they have.

CHEAPENING MANUFACTURE.

Centralised manufacture permits the highest possible development of machinery and processes; it makes possible cheap distribution; it reduces the aggregate of stocks, saving shop wear, storage, insurance, and interest; and it avoids waste through over production and bad debts.

The saving thus effected is divided among capital, superintendence, and labour. And on the whole, labour has been getting its fair share of this saving; and while it continues to do so, it will not lift its hand against the trust.

Besides, the trusts' policy of employing labour-saving machinery whenever possible has done much to elevate the American working-man, and he has the good sense to recognise the fact.

In the next place, the people who have been the hardest hit by the trusts are the middlemen, and as the masses are benefited, or think they are benefited, by the ruin of the middlemen, there is little popular sympathy for them. When a big department store opens in a town it immediately puts all the small shopkeepers out of business, because it sells better goods for less money.

The ruin of these small traders, worthy men all of them, forms a telling count in the indictment of the trusts by anti-trust orators. But their ruin really interests noboby except their families and friends. The story of their wrongs will never down the trusts.

Again, while trusts here and there have occasionally increased the prices of products, the general tendency has been the other way. And when, as in the case of the meat trust and the ice trust, prices were raised, popular indignation forced them down again, and set in motion the machinery of the law for the punishment of the greedy corporations.

NO REAL DISLIKE.

The intelligent consumer knows that he is paying less for his sugar to-day than in the old days before the sugar trust. He knows that the steel trust has not increased the price of steel or lowered the wages of its employees. And knowing that he is not likely to take much more than an academic interest in the fight against the trusts.

Further, the trusts offer rich prizes to men of ability in their departments of superintendence. For such work the supply of brains is not equal to the demand and a young man of more than ordinary ability can feel absolutely certain of steady employment and a high salary in some of the great corporations.

Mr. Vreeland, the president of the Metropolitan Street Railway of this city, was a manual labourer a few years ago. Now he has a salary of £10,000 a year, and controls nearly 10,000 men. In the old days before the consolidation of New York's street railway system no such career would have been open to him because there was no such position, and the little independent competing street railway companies had no need of such exeptional ability as is possessed by Mr. Vreeland.

Every pushing, ambitious lad in the United States to-day knows that if he has the right stuff in him the trusts are eager to secure his services, and, if he is competent, to advance him to a position of power and wealth greater than that of many kings. It is wonderful that when the young manhood of the country thinks thus of the trusts there is little likelihood of any popular uprising against them?

To sum up, then, what I have been saying: The American trust is an evolution which has thus far succeeded in justifying its existence by showing that the good it does far outweighs the incidental evil.

It continues to flourish because on the whole more people are benefited than harmed by it. There are not wanting signs, however, that this state of affairs will not continue indefinitely, but that the baleful tendencies of the trusts will more clearly come into view.

Certain it is that of late the honest and intelligent opponents of the great combinations feel as they have never done before that there is a good prospect of rousing the public to the need of more drastic legislation for the regulation and curbing of the trusts.

THERE are several methods of performing the "happy despach" in China. The following is the latest from Hanchuanhsien, Hupeh Province:—"The people of this place have one speciality: a cheap and effective way of committing suicide. This is done by cutting the heads off the contents of two boxes of matches, pouring warm water on the same, and drinking the decoction. This does the business quickly and surely," and it is economical.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CRISIS IN THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE.

BRITISH SQUADRON TO BE INCREASED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

Reuter (Port Arthur) says that the figures of the number of men present at the review on the 14th instant were based upon a Russian official statement, but it appears they were largely over-estimated as 45,000 men only were reviewed, and the total about Port Arthur amounts to 75,000 men.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

Russia and Japan are buying heavy consignments of Welsh steam coal for Vladivostock, Port Arthur, Nagasaki, and Yokohama, the latest date for delivery to be within two months.

The cruiser Europa is being commissioned at Portsmouth for the China station, and a battleship is also to be sent to China from the British Mediterranean Squadron.

The "New York World" states that the Navy Board has decided to place forty-nine warships on the Asiatic station in the event of a Russo-Japanese war and has designated their respective positions.

The "Morning Post" in a message from Wei-Hai-Wei has learned from trustworthy quarters that Japan has landed troops in the Pingyang outlet.

It is reported that the Conference of the Russo-Japanese authorities has proved futile.

Reuter wiring from Tokio, says that the Japanese workmen in Port Arthur docks have been discharged and the exodus of Japanese from other parts of Manchuria is continuous, but the situation at Tokio is quiet.

ADMINISTRATION OF NIUCHWANG.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

The Russian Administrator at Niuchwang proposes to organise a Municipal Council with two British members and one American. Their decisions are to be subject to the Administrator's approval.

THE FISCAL FIGHT.

RECRUITS FOR THE FREE FOOD LEAGUE.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S SYMPATHY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton have joined the Unionist Free Food League, the operations of which will be extended.

The Duke of Devonshire has assured the Free Fooders of his sympathy, but says he must be consulted regarding the nature of the extension before he accepts the Presidency of the League.

THE MACEDONIAN TROUBLE.

DEATH OF THE REVOLUTIONARY CHIEF.

Boris Sarofoff, the Macedonian leader, is dead.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

THE EFFICIENCY OF OFFICERS.

IMPORTANT NEW ORDER.

HELP FOR REFUGEES.

An Army Order has been issued which provides that annual reports be submitted recommending the promotion or delay in promotion of Army officers.

In the event of a two years' successive recommendation for the delay of promotion three senior officers shall render a special report stating whether they consider it undesirable for the officer concerned to be retained in the service.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

It is officially announced at Constantinople that the Inspector-General of Macedonia will be provided with funds to rebuild the homes of returning refugees which were destroyed by the insurgents, and a Special Commission will supervise the administration of the funds.

The Turkish Cabinet has decided to allot fifty thousand pounds (Turkish) for this purpose.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

While the King of Italy and President Loubet were shooting at Rambouillet to-day Queen Helena lunched at the Elysee with Madame Loubet M. Delcasse, and Signor Tornielli, the Italian Foreign Minister, were present.

Queen Helena and Madame Loubet afterwards visited the Louvre.

The cordiality which has marked the Royal visit to Paris is re-echoed in Rome, where various Francophil demonstrations have taken place.

CONGO STATE ADMINISTRATION.

KING LEOPOLD IN VIENNA.

APPEAL TO THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

King Leopold having composed his domestic differences with the Austrian Emperor is now visiting the latter with the object of enlisting his sympathy for arbitration regarding the situation in the Congo raised by the British Note of 25th June.

The Emperor Francis Joseph and the Austrian Archdukes received King Leopold at the station on arrival.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY ARBITRATION.

AMERICA'S GAINS,

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The Alaska Boundary tribunal has verbally agreed to grant all the American contentions except those relating to the Portland Canal where Canada obtains an additional waterway to the Coast. The formal decision is expected on Monday.

THE TSAR'S VISIT TO ROME.

POSTPONED BECAUSE UNSAFE.

It seems certain that the Tsar postponed his visit to Rome because the Chief of the Russian Police reported it as unsafe.

King Emmanuel conveyed to the Tsar's Aide-de-Camp a strong expression of his regret.

RAINS AT THE CAPE.

END OF THE DROUGHT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

The long expected rains are falling in Cape Colony and Orange Colony, and the farmers hope to save a quarter of the crops.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS AT POONA

ADDRESS BY GENERAL STRATFORD COLLINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 18.

Major-General Stratford Collins, Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, inspected the Poona Volunteers yesterday morning, when a practice on the Volunteer range was gone through. In the evening the General inspected the whole corps. The men went through the drill splendidly.

Afterwards the corps formed up in three sides of a square and General Collins addressing the men complimented them on their good shooting. He said that the Non-Commissioned Officers deserved credit for the way they had handled the new rifle with very little practice. The peculiar nature of the rifle and the rapidity with which it could be fired required extended order. This made it impossible that the men could be under the control of individual officers. Thus the command had to be split up and the men had to rely upon the Non-Commissioned Officers for orders, and at times to act upon their own initiative. From this it was clear that the Non-Commissioned Officers had to work together to carry out their Commander's aim. Non-Commissioned Officers have, therefore, not only to know the proper words of command but have to see that the men carefully carry out their order. If success was to be attained by them wherever possible the men should implicitly follow the instructions of the Non-Commissioned Officers. The General also spoke on the subject of shooting, and said that so far as shooting at bulls eyes was concerned it was all very well as an incitement to prize shooting, but it was only a means to an end, and so far as practical purposes were concerned of little or no use at all. Looking at the Indian Volunteer movement four years ago it would have been difficult to have answered the question as to what use the volunteers were, but the question to-day could easily be answered. During the late Boer war English and Colonial Volunteers had fought side by side with the regulars. So far as the Indian Volunteers were concerned they were not likely to be called upon to volunteer in that sense for active service, but they might at any time be called upon to serve in the country itself in an emergency. If during an emergency while regular troops were away advantage was taken to stir up discontent then volunteers were of greatest value in restoring order. Their presence and the knowledge that they could at any moment bring well concentrated fire to bear upon rioters would be one of the greatest incentive in maintaining peace. The officers, who know best what tactics were necessary on such occasions, would give the men the necessary training. As to marching past he did not utterly condemn it. In a sense it was necessary to the making of a good show, but at the best it was a very secondary accomplishment.

On Friday evening General Stratford Collins inspected No. 3 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, at their headquarters. Owing to heavy rain some of the men did not turn up. Some sections went through the drill on their 10-inch gun which was performed very creditably, especially as the ground was wet. The General made a few remarks, and said he considered the drill was creditably gone through especially as the men had done all they had to do without hint or direction from any one—Instructor or Officers. He then referred to the small arms, and told them it would be necessary for them to take greatest interest in the '303 rifle so as to be able to properly unerstand its mechanism. He considered the Artillery Volunteers to some extent as the cream of the Volunteer movement, and cautioned them to maintain wherever possible a high state of efficiency.

The General also inspected the Poona Volunteers Cadets Corps, and was very much pleased to see the smartness of the boys.

* * *

ANOTHER scandal in connection with military expenses has arisen, Lieutenent-Colonel P F Robertson, late 92nd Highlanders, stating in the "Times" that he was deprived of his Command, because he refused to pay a regimental drag subscription during the five years he was away from the Regiment.

* * *

A NUMBER of cows were being driven through the main street of Carcagente Spain when one of the animals bolted through the window of an inn owned by Julio Pomero. The latter promptly availed himself of the opportunity to milk the cow after which he sued its owner for the value of the broken window.

* * *

IN a case where a claim was made against the City and South London Railway at the City of London Court the jurors were taken by the company for a trip on the line to judge for themselves whether certain property, as alleged had been damaged by water from the railway or was likely to be so damaged.

WEDDING AT POONA.

MARRIAGE OF MISS LOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 18.

A large and fashionable gathering assembled at St. Mary's Church yesterday to witness the marriage of Miss Emily Low, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, with Captain J. L. Alexander of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. Nearly all the military officers of the stations, together with the civilians, were present at the church. The last end of the church was prettily decorated with ferns and foliage, the altar being arranged with white roses and choice flowers. The string band of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry was in attendance. The bride, accompanied by her father, arrived in a landau drawn by six horses with artillerymen as outriders and preceded and followed by a cavalry escort of the Governor's Body-Guards and the 3rd Bombay Cavalry. Upon their arrival the choir and band sang and played a wedding hymn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev Mr. Coetlogon. The bride was dressed in bright satin trimmed with old lace, with a very long court train falling from the left shoulder. She wore a lace veil surmounted by a wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a lovely bouquet of white roses and bridal creeper, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaid, Miss Low, was dressed in simple dress of white crepe de chine trimmed with lace, with a green sash. The service was choral throughout, and concluded with the benediction. The band played the wedding march as the party proceeded to the vestry. On leaving the church the party drove to Magdalla House, where a reception was held, though unhappily rain interfered with the outdoor arrangements. Captain and Mrs. Alexander subsequently left Poona for Matheran.

The following is the list of presents :—

Aga Khan H H	Silver teapot, sugar basin, and cream jug
Aga Shah Rookh Shah	Travelling clock
Alexander Miss C	Cheque
Anderson Major and Mrs	Silver cruet set
Armstrong Mr and Mrs	Aspargus dish and tongs
Bromfield Col and Mrs	Silver dessert spoons
Baynes, Major	Silver aspargus tong and dish
Bolton Mr and Mrs	Oil and venegar bottles
Bird Col	Silver bowl
Brown Capt and Mrs Wogan	Silver tea set
Benn Capt and Mrs	Breakfast dishes
Bayard Major and Mrs	Gold necklace chain
Baddeley Major and Mrs	Silver tea spoons and sugar tong
Bull Lt-Col	Revolving breakfast dish
Bride to Bridegroom	Binoculars
Bridegroom to Bride	Silver toilet set
Bridegroom to Bridesmaid	Gold bracelet
Cooper Mr Gilbert	Silver photo frame
Courch Captain and Mrs	Triple cheese dish
Cleveland Major and Mrs	Silver lamp
Dodington Captain and Miss	Silver box
Eccles Colonel	Tea dishes
Edwards Major and Mrs	Silver tea caddy
Edgerley Honble Mr and Mrs	Vegetable dish
Enthoven Mr	Watch
England Major P	Silver sweet dishes
Forbes Capt	Silver photo frame
Fulton The Honble Mr	Travelling clock
Fawcett Mr and Mrs	Claret jug
Gordon Maj and Mrs	Silver sugar basin
Glennie Col and Miss	Carved wood table
Giles Mr and Mrs	Silver travelling clock
Greenfield Gen and Mrs	2 black forest bottles
Gresson Capt	Revolving butter dish
Griffith Mr and Mrs	Romaque dishes
Grant Capt and Dundas Capt	Silver toilet set
Gudarbal Mr	Dessert knives and forks
Holbrook Capt and Mrs	One pair silver butter dishes
Hazelton Col	Feather box
Hallett Capt and Mrs	Black forest bottles
Iles Mr J A	Piquet set and box
Jenkins Sir Lawrence and Lady	Pearl brooch
Joslen V Major	Silver photo frame
Johnston Mr F A B	Silver bowl
Kemble Capt F A	Silver candlestick
Keatinge Mr	Silver butter frame and mustard pot
Low Maj & Mrs R B	Butter dish
Low Miss H	Revolving breakfast dish
Lucas Mr and Mrs	Silver box and bracelet
Lucas Colonel and Mrs	Silver flower vase and sweet dishes
Leslie Crawford Mr & Mrs	Dessert knive
Low Miss A	Cheque
Low Miss S	Cheque
Lal Khan	Gold bracelet silver watch box and cigarette case
Morison Mr and Mrs	Silver flower vase
Macarthur Miss	Silver box
Macarthur Dr and Mrs	Silver bowls
Mackenzie Muir Hon Mr and the Misses	Silver tea-pot, sugar basin, and milk jug
Monteath H E Sir James	Silver tea-pot, sugar basin, and milk jug
Martin Miss	Down cushions
Meade Col & Mrs J W	Gong
Moxon Miss	Silver sweet dishes
Northcote Lady	Gold bracelet
Native Officers, 3rd Bo Cavalry	Standard lamp
Officers R F A	Silver bowl
Col Onslow	Travelling clock
Officers, 3rd Bo Cav	Canteen
Officers formerly attached to the Buffs	Silver card case
Officers, 2nd Lanc H C	Lamp
Officers, Poona District Staff	Silver salver
Officers, Bombay S and M	Tea set
Parry Capt	Silver photo frame
Proudfoot Col and Mrs	Silver salver
Prior Mr and Mrs	Silver calendar
Russell Mr Justice Mrs and Miss	Silver salt cellars
Rose Capt and Mrs	Double inkstand
Rowlandson Capt and Mrs	Silver dessert set
Strange Major and Mrs	Crumb scoop and silver butter dishes
Stanton Miss Doria	Silver photo frame
Scott Mr Basil	Dessert knives and forks
Stanton Major and Mrs	Cheque
Staff H E the Governor's	Silver Salver
Stanbridge Col and Mrs	Triple cheese plate
Sandys Capt	Gold tie pin
Sherringham Col	Boot Jack
Swifte Mr	Silver sweet dishes
Strange Miss R	Lace collar
Thompson Dr and Mrs	Chinese vase
Tate The Hon Mr	Cruet stand
Whymper Mr	Silver salt cellars
Westropp Mr	Gold brooch
Wright Col and Mrs	Silver sweet dishes
Willcock Sir James and Lady	Silver photo frame
Wadeson Major	Salt cellars
Wenden Mr and Mrs	Silver box and patience cards
Walker Major and Mrs	Silver tea spoon
White Mr O W	Kettle
Young Mr and Mrs	Silver sweet dish
Younghusband Mr and Mrs	Lamp
Young Capt and Mrs G	Writing case

And a number of others expected from England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is notified for information that the Khandalla Sanitarium will be opened for the accommodation of convalescents from the 21st instant. Under instructions from Bombay Command Head-Quarters Captain T. H. Falkiner, 2nd Connaught Rangers, is appointed Commandant, Khandalla Sanitarium, and Captain A H Morris, R.A.M.C., has been placed in Medical Charge of the Khandalla Sanitarium, and Assistant Surgeon R. W. Chitts, I.S.M.D., in Subordinate Medical Charge.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Morris, R.A.M.C., Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Nagpur Districts, proceeded on duty to Kamptee on Saturday. Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Sarkies, I.M.S., will perform the current duties of the Office of the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Nagpur Districts, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Morris.

* * *

HER HIGHNESS the Begum of Bhopal leaves Bombay for Mecca on the 30th in the Akbar which has been chartered for the voyage to Arabia and the return. The party will number altogether about 300, including the Begum's two younger sons.

* * *

EARLY morning workmen's trams, on which passengers are carried two miles for a half-penny have proved so popular in Dover that the Corporation propose to extend a similar concession to the evening service.

* * *

A CONTINENTAL savant has invented an apparatus to cure snoring. A snorer stops snoring as soon as his mouth is closed; the inventor has, therefore, constructed a bandage to hold up the lower jaw and to prevent its dropping during sleep.

* * *

THE large Catholic church of S. S. Mary and Michael, Commercial-road, E., has just been entirely cleaned and decorated by a dozen dockers in their spare time. They are now engaged in re-painting Dean Dooley's residence—all free of charge.

THE C. P. CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 16.

It having been decided not to proceed with the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill this cold weather the Special Members of the Select Committee on that measure have vacated their seats on the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Mr. Rampini has already proceeded Home and the resignation of Mr. Power is now gazetted.

THE APPROACH OF THE COLD WEATHER.

A report published to-day by the Meteorological Department states that monsoon conditions have now apparently disappeared, and that the north-easterly winds of the cold season are seemingly setting in over the greater part of the country.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INCREASED PAY FOR UNDER-SECRETARIES.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 17.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned an improvement in the pay and status of the two Under-Secretaries attached to the Civil Works and the Establisment and Railway Branches of the Central Public Works Department at Simla. In future the Works Under-Secretary will draw the pay of a First Class Superintending Engineer with house allowance during the Calcutta season and a lieu of the one thousand rupees additional pension. The Establishment Under-Secretary will be drawn from either the Engineer or the Accounts Branch and will be seconded receiving pari passu promotion with his contemporaries and will receive a local allowance of three hundred rupees monthly subject to a maximum total salary of sixteen hundred rupees monthly and also presidency house allowance in Calcutta.

It is hoped that these changes will attract the best men in the executive grades to these appointments.

RACING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 17.

At the extra meeting to-day an interesting card was provided and good sport was witnessed Details :—

A Welter Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for all Ponies 14-2 and under. Closed as per Special General Conditions. Distance—1-2 mile.

Major England's bl aus m Ena, 11st 7lbs Owner... 1
Mr Preston's ch aus m The Dane, 11st 9lbs Capt. Casson ... 2
Mr L C Swifte's b e m Pinwire, 10st 8lbs Mr Macdonal ... 3
Colonel Eccle's b aus g Pomfret 11st 12lbs Fisher... 0
Colonel Eccle's b aus g Widgeon 10st 6lbs Johnson 0
Captain Benn's ch aus m Estelle 9st 8lbs Capt Randall ... 0
Mr Balderston's br aus m Friendly by Cap-a-pied—dam by Friendless 8st 9lbs Hoyt ... 0

Won by a length, a head between 2nd and 3rd, Time 53 1-2 secs.

The Coinchwad Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs. Distance.—1 Mile.

Messrs. G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 7st 10lbs A Hoyt ... 1
Mr Percy Fischer's b a h Talisman 8st 10lbs Southall ... 2
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul 8st 3lbs Duldul ... 3
Mr Love's ch a h Silvermane 9st 3lbs Omerkhan ... 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Magtoom 8st 13lbs Heroo 0
Mr Bennis's ch a h Selim 6st 11lbs Bennett ... 0
Mr Cowasjee Burjorjee's b a h Original 6st 7lbs Kamad ... 0

Won by 1 1-4 lengths, 2 1-2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time 1 min. 57 3-5 secs.

The Lonowli Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance.—3 furlongs.

Colonel Eccle's b a h Rocket 6st 9lbs Bennett ... 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moon, 8st 11lbs Omerkhan 2
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker, 8st 4lbs Hoyt ... 3
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles, 9st 9lbs Robinson ... 0
Messrs G K & D D's g a h Dispute, 8st 3lbs C B Mahomed ... 0
Messrs Mustapha, Cowasjee and Cowasjee's g a h Tigris 7st 7lbs Heroo ... 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Salvation 8st 3lbs Kamed ... 0

Won by 3-4 lengths; a head between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 min. 23 3-5 secs.

The Kirkee Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses which have not won race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 1st April 1901. Distance.—1 mile.

Mr Noble's b aus g Planet, 8st 7lbs Omerkhan ... 1
Mr A W P's b aus m Min, 7st 13lbs Hoyt ... 2
Mr Mi l's bl e h Mistry, 8st 3lbs Robinson ... 3
Major Vans Agnews b aus g Corrie Roy, 9st lbs Capt. Rendall ... 0
Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's br aus g Sacristan, 7st 4lbs Bennett ... 0
Messrs G K & D D's bl aus m Overture, 6st 9lbs Kamed ... 0

Won by a length; half a length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1min 47 secs.

The Khandalla Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 13-3 and under. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr Faraj bin Saoad's b a h Mosumma 7st 1lb Kunal ... 1
Mr F M Garda's br a h Kour Sahib, 8st 3lbs Robinson ... 2
Nr Abdulla ul Shamlan's, ch a h Galib, 7st 6lbs Heroo ... 3
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saifs g a h Mooreed, 8st 10lbs Southall ... 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Malbar, 8st. 2lbs Williams ... 0
Mr M T Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar, 7st 11lbs Native ... 0
Messrs A Moshen and M Shamlan's g a h Clever Boy, 7st 9lbs O'Neil ... 0
Aga S Shah's ch a h Winchester, 7st. 3lbs. Kamad. 0
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Young Talsser, 7st. 6lbs. Hoyt ... 0

Won by 2 lengths; a neck between second and third. Time—1min. 3 1-5 secs.

The Karjat Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Haydon, 7st 5lbs A Hoyt 1
Mr Percy Fisher's b aus m Key West, 9st 4lbs Southall ... 2
Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera, 8st 2lbs Heroo ... 3
Mr J B's b aus m Pet Girl, 9st 0lbs O Neil ... 0
Mr W J Goode's br aus m Wakeful by Rusley 8st 10lbs Bennett ... 0
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's br aus m Nautilus, 8st 5lbs Omerkhan ... 0
Mr Noble's b aus m Miss Birnie, 6st 8lbs Kamad ... 0

Won by 1 1-2 length; 1-2 length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 min. 4 3-5 secs.

Arab Selling Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Selling race for Arab Horses entered Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. Ponies 14 hands and under new measurement entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 9st. 10lbs. W. I. 3lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Allowance—Maidens 4lbs no, won race Rs. 150 or over 7lbs. (not accumulative) Landing allowance as per clause 9 General Conditions.

Mr M T Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar, 7st 1lb Native 1
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlips, 7st 7lbs Kamad... 2
Mr A A Amer's b a h Fakir, 11 8st 6lbs Native ... 0
Messrs J Antony and A A Saif's g a h Purser, 7st 1lb A Hoyt ... 0

Won by 3 lengths; 1-2 length between 2nd and 3rd.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 15.

SIMLA is upon the verge of a new epoch in its history. Hitherto the place has been a sylvan retreat to be reached only by means of a long, wearisome, and expensive journey, by dak. To-day, as I write, I can hear a locomotive whistling below Taradevi only five miles away. The rails have been laid right into the station, and the Government Inspector goes over them to-day, preparatory to opening the route for traffic. The stations have still to be built and roads to communicate with them constructed, but the essentials of the line have been completed and it is only the finishing touches that remain to be added. There is no reason why the management should not fulfil their expectation of commencing the regular running of trains almost immediately. The event is of importance alike from the point of view of the Government of India which has hitherto suffered from the inaccessibility of its location during the summer months, and from that of the individual whose comings and goings will be facilitated.

To what extent the station may expand, in consequence of the construction of the railway, admits of some difference of opinion. The slopes of Taradevi, which are now within half an hour's run by train of the heart of the station, are sufficiently extensive to accommodate a considerable suburb. There is also plenty of space about Summer Hill, which has been brought within ten minutes of the bazaar by the line, for a number of additional houses.

The water supply will have to be increased when more houses are built, but this presents no serious difficulty. The Punjab Government are already considering a scheme for materially enlarging the catchment area which has, up to the present, supplied the needs of the station, not at all inefficiently, and General Beresford Lovett has shown that a practically unlimited supply of water is available, at no inordinate cost, by tapping the snow-fed stream of the Sutlej. The last estimate for the Sutlej project, which is to give Simla electric lighting as well as water, is £78,000, a moderate enough outlay compared with the million sterling already sunk in the railway.

The Viceroy returned to Simla yesterday from Kumaon, and the next few weeks will be busy ones in the official world. A meeting of the Legislative Council has been summoned for the 23rd, and there will probably be a subsequent meeting before his Excellency starts on his autumn tour in the Punjab, Native States, and the Persian Gulf. The Conference of Railway Managers and Agents opens here on the 26th.

The Punjab Government Secretariat closes in Simla on the 24th, and the Government of India offices commence their move towards Calcutta in the first week in November. Simla will continue to be the headquarters for political and military affairs, however, until Government reassembles in Bengal.

The station is now emptying fast. The tonga service is being worked to its utmost capacity, and all the more desirable accommodation has been taken for weeks to come. Already one may notice that curious Simla phenomenon known as the "cold weather line" in the sky—it is a dark-coloured wall which extends along the horizon, in the evening, due no doubt to dust rising from the plains of the Punjab. A procession of luggage laden coolies wends its way down the hill. The hotels and the club are beginning to look bare. It is the end of the summer season both socially and officially. Those who will be up here for the winter are already making plans for the period when the station will be under snow and the evenings long and cold. The Singing Club opens its doors at the Town Hall on 1st November. The Theatre is closed and Annandale made over to the coolies who are enlarging the grounds.

A number of familiar faces are disappearing, some of them not to return. The Telegraph Department is losing its Director-General, Mr. Maclean, whose period of office has been marked by a number of important reforms, including the reorganisation and strengthening of the entire telegraph staff, both superior and subordinate, to meet the enormous growth which is taking place in the operations of this useful branch of the administration. The Railway Department is losing Mr. Walker and Mr. Spring, two senior and popular officials, who are retiring after long service in this country. General Elliot, Inspector-General of Cavalry, has completed his tenure and is giving place to Colonel Haig, General French's principal staff officer in the South African war. Simla will miss both the out-going officer and Lady Elliot, the former as a good sportsman and a keen soldier, the latter as one of the most talented musicians in the station.

Another high official who leaves Simla this autumn for good is the Hon. Mr. Raleigh, Legal Member of Council. His tenure is not up until next spring, so he will be able to see the Universities Bill through Council in Calcutta during the winter, but he does not return to Simla. In the Military Department a change is taking place in the important post of Secretary, General Barrow having gone home on leave and Colonel DeBrath being likely to officiate as soon as his services can be spared from the revision of Army Regulations. In the Post Office, Mr. Kisch's absence on leave has created a vacancy in the headship. This is now temporarily filled by Mr. Stewart-Wilson, Postmaster-General of the Punjab. Mr. Fanshawe, who went home in bad health last year, may not impossibly return to India to resume the appointment next January.

The Foreign Office is losing Major Daly, its able Deputy Secretary, who is being promoted to a Residentship in one of the Native States, Mr. Fraser, from Mysore, temporarily succeeding him. The Revenue and Agricultural Department loses Mr. Arbuthnot, who completes his tenure in December, Mr. Robertson from Bombay succeeding him. The Finance Department loses Mr. McIntosh, who reverts to Bengal when the Salt Commission, to which he has been appointed, completes its labours. He is being succeeded by Mr. Mant of the same service, Mr. Campbell filling the vacancy thus arising.

Lastly, the Simla season next year is likely to open under another Viceroy, Lord Curzon probably proceeding home on leave after the Calcutta Session, and a temporary appointment being made to carry on the duties during his absence. It remains still to be settled whether the Officiating Viceroy will be Lord Kitchener, as popular rumour has it, or the senior Governor who is now Lord Amhurst, or the senior Member of Council who, when Mr. Raleigh retires, is Sir Edward Law.

THE P. AND O. MOLDAVIA.

WE are informed that arrangements will be made for affording the public an opportunity of viewing the new P and O steamer, "Moldavia." The date, which must depend on the progress of the cargo and coaling operations will be notified in a few days. A small charge of 8 annas for each visitor will be levied and the proceeds will be given to the St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund. Tickets for admission can be obtained at the P. and O. Office only.

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THE orders for the coming Winter Number of "Phil May's Annual," to be published on October 1st, have been unprecedented in the history of that popular publication. Already the First Edition has been practically absorbed by subscription. The famous Artist, whose death spread sadness far and wide will be represented by no less than twenty-six full page sketches and some smaller drawings. At the special request of many old Subscribers, it has been decided to include two well-known pictorial favourites that appeared in the 1892 Annual and that have been the cause of many a hearty laugh for over a decade. To the literary side Mr. A. G. Hales, the briliant War Correspondent, contributes a fine story in "The Man who Risked it"; "Two Blue Eyes and Ananias" discloses a new English humourist in Mr. Harold White; and the celebrated Australian Author, Mr. Ernest Favenc tells "What the Rats Brought" in thrilling language. In addition to these, eight other Authors contribute attractive short stories.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

STATEMENT BY BARON HAYASHI.

Reuter's Agency is informed on inquiry at the Japanese Legation that the reports published in London with regard to the despatch of Japanese troops to Korea can have no special significance, as the Japanese Government has sent no report of the matter to the Legation.

Viscount Hayashi is of opinion that, if these reports have any foundation whatever, they may possibly refer to the changing of the Japanese guard along the telegraph line from Fusan to Seoul and Chemulpho. In this case no political significance need be attached to such a movement. If any serious move had been in contemplation he would undoubtedly have heard of it. The Japanese guard referred to has been stationed in Korea with the assent both of Russia, with whom Japan has a special arrangement for the purpose, and of the Korean Government. In conclusion, Viscount Hayashi said that matters in the Far East appeared to be very quiet at the present time as he had received no information from his Government with regard to political affairs.

CONSUL-GENERAL FOR KOREA'S VIEWS.

A representative of the Exchange Telegraph Company had an interview with Mr. Pritchard Morgan, Consul-General for Korea, in reference to the above report, in the course of which he remarked that doubtless the Japanese, if they were doing anything, were protecting their own interests in Korea. She was at the present time engaged in building a railway between Fusan and Seoul, Fusan being practically the nearest point to Japan with an excellent port. She had of course telegraphic concessions, and in addition, he believed, a timber concession. In common also with other countries possessing treaty rights with Korea, she had mining concessions. Bearing in mind the vested interests of all the nationalities represented in Korea, one would hope, if not expect, that she would receive the protection of all civilised Powers, and that she would remain an independent and neutral State and become as she ought to be the Belgium of the Far East. At the same time if the Powers did not interfere to protect the interests of the Korean Empire, Japan would unquestionably fight Russia for it, even if single-handed, because to lose Korea, which was an overflow country for Japan's growing population, would be to Japan most disastrous, and reduce her to the position of a very small Power in the East.

ANGLO-AMERICAN INTERESTS.

The first mining concession granted, Mr. Morgan continued, was to Americans, and since then Germans, Japanese, English and French had all obtained areas for mining. The mining interests in Korea were of especial value. The American mines gave employment to some 4,000 Koreans, and considerable British capital was embarked in the American ventures by some of the leading South African magnates, who, with their labour difficulties in South Africa, appreciated the value of labour at from 7 1-2d. to fifteen pence per day for best artisans so that the company might be regarded as an Anglo-American undertaking although an American company. British mines, which had a predominance of English capital embarked in the undertaking had 1,000 Koreans at work. To give some idea of the importance of the American mines, they had 200 head of stamps at work and had paid during the present year about £200,000 in dividends. All these mining areas were of immense proportions, and the British company would commence producing gold at the end of this month.

A RAILWAY CONCESSION.

The British had also a concession for building a railway from Mokpo, which was also an exceedingly fine port, to Seoul, and this railway would traverse this rich agricultural country.

After referring to the timber and agricultural interests in Korea Mr. Pritchard Morgan added that when Korea became a separate kingdom after the Japanese war the Emperor of Korea was advised that it would be in the interests of his country if all countries having treaty rights with him were to receive concessions which would put them in the position of having vested interests in the country.

DEPARTURE OF THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

THE Right Rev. Dr. James MacArthur, Bishop of Bombay, accompanied by Mrs. MacArthur and the Misses MacArthur, left Bombay on Saturday by the P. and O Co.'s mail steamer Caledonia, to take up his appointment as Suffragan Bishop at Southampton. A large number of clergymen had assembled at the Ballard Pier to bid him good bye. Amongst those present were :—The Venerable Archdeacon Scott; the Rev. Canon Hill, Senior Presidency Chaplain; the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar; the Rev. T. Davis; the Rev. and Mrs. R. H. Gundry; the Rev. and Mrs. W. K. Kennelly; the Rev. and Mrs. G. Ledgard; the Rev. L. Butcher, C.M.S.; the Rev. R. G. Ledgard, the Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Coles, the Rev. H. W. Nelson, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, the Rev. A Manning, the Rev. S. V. Karmarkar, and the Rev. D. L. Joshi. At half-past 11 o'clock the Bishop and Mrs. and the Misses MacArthur drove in a carriage-and-pair to the Ballard Pier, where he remained for about an hour in the midst of his friends. After having spent some time in conversation with those present he bade good bye to all and proceeded to the pier-head where a special P. and O. Company's launch was in waiting. The Bishop and party stepped into the launch and proceeded to the mail steamer.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander W. G. Beauchamp, arrived in harbour on Saturday afternoon from Karachi, which port she left on the 15th instant with the wing of the Cheshire Regiment, consisting of 15 officers, 5 warrant officers, 3 women, and 12 children; 459 non-commissioned officers and men, 12 women 12 children, 65 private followers, and 4 horses. Besides she brought 26 time-expired men, 1 woman, 4 insanes, 7 invalids, 1 man, 2 women, and 3 children, Army Hospital Corps; 2 native officers, 2 men, and 1 man, 1 woman, and 1 child, Harbour Defence. The following are the names of the officers :—

CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. H. Hardy, Captain P. L. Grone, Captain A. S. Ash, Lieutenant G. A. B. Hooper, 2nd-Lieutenant J. R. Bean, N. J. E. Carey, and H S. Walker, Lieutenant and Quarter-Master F. D. A. Russell, Lieutenants A. F. Ramsay and E. W. E. Milman, 2nd-Lieutenants R. C. G. Pollock, H. T. Taylor, R. F. Dill, and J. G. Lecky, and Captain Leicester.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SEALDA.

THE hired transport Sealda, Captain R. Henderson, sailed last evening for Berbera via Karachi, with one sub-Division of the Ekka train, comprising 1 native officer, 1 clerk, 1 Hospital assistant, 13 men rank and file, 192 followers, 177 ponies and 160 ekkas. The above is under the command of Captain Anderson. Besides she conveyed 2 followers and 8 ponies of the 3rd Bombay Lancers to Karachi. At the latter port she will embark one more subdivision of the Ekka train for conveyance to Berbera.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE COTTON CROP.

POSITION OF FUTURES.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

LONDON, October 2.

If a quarter of what is being sent by New York from the South in regard to the cotton crop is true there is little prospect of a good yield, in spite of the fact that the acreage is the largest on record. Bears ask, "If the biggest crop ever raised—11,256,000 bales—was produced on 24,907,000 acres, why not a much larger yield on 28,900,000 acres?" Bulls reply because it is not acres alone that produce the crop; the weather enters largely into the matter, and the weather has been so bad and the deterioration of the plant so marked that at present it does not look as though the yield could be over 11, 00,000 bales. Bears put it at 11,500,0 0, or even more. Many have sold October short on the idea that the New Orleans bulls had sold that month heavily and would deliver the cotton, much of it poor, and smash the market. The rank and file of the bulls think the bears will be fooled. At times of late some of the New Orleans people have to all appearances sold October at every opportunity, and even, it would appear, December. On the other hand, some of that party, it is stated, are buying March at the discounts. Much is said about the big disparity between the price of October here and that of spot cotton at the South—about one cent a pound,—of the steadily decreasing stock here—it is 4 ,000 bales less than on September 1,—and of the immunity of shipment hither from the South which New York will enjoy if things continue as they are. The Government report on October 3 is expected to reveal a very bad state of affairs throughout most of the cotton belt, but there is a coterie of bears here who, in the absence of the former aggressiveness on the part of the bulls, attack the market with more or less success at times, insisting that the damage has been greatly exaggerated, and that when the crop really begins to move every semblance of a bull market will crumble to pieces.

The following is a summary of the official reports for the week:—The whole Texas cotton belt with the exception of the south-west and coast portions needs rains. Much shedding has taken place. Boll weevil continue to destroy nearly all the new forms in the south-west central and east portions. Boll worms are generally not doing much damage but leaf worms are reported to be very destructive in Fannin Van Zandt and Ellis counties where they are taking most of the late crop. Some complaint of rust comes from the northern counties bordering on Louisiana. The condition of the crop in the area affected by weevil remains practically the same and the yield will be greatly below an average. The crop has deteriorated in the west and north portions, and the yield in these section now promises to be considerably below the average. The bolls are opening fast and with generally favourable weather rapid progress was made at picking. In Louisiana the weather was generally favourable for picking which is now getting rapidly under way. Reports from nearly all parishes, however, indicate that the crop has deteriorated rather than improved owing to rust, shedding and premature opening. The crop as a rule is still one to four weeks late. Cotton continues to deteriorate in Mississippi shedding rust and blight being the most damaging features. Boll worms are also doing considerable damage in portions of the delta. Picking is in full progress. The crop is also deteriorating in Alabama by reason of damaging rains high winds and in sections drought. Shedding prevails and there is some damage from worms while much premature opening is reported. Picking is being pushed with the indications for a yield below an average. In Florida cotton is suffering from rust and shedding and in the western portions has been damaged by high winds and heavy rains. Cotton continues to open prematurely shed and rust in Georgia. Picking has been pushed and is now quite general, but there is a scarcity of labour in some southern counties, there is practically no top crop, and the yield will be short. With few exceptions South Carolina reports indicate further deterioration, due to shedding rust and premature opening. Much cotton is dead on sandy lands. There is little prospect of a top crop. Boll worms and caterpillars are reported from Barnwell county. Sea Island cotton is less promising owing to shedding and the appearence of blight. In North Carolina the crop is opening fast with the lint of good weight and quality. Picking, ginning, and marketing advanced rapidly. Cotton is showing the injurious effects of drought in Tennesse. It is opening prematurely with profuse shedding of forms. In Arkansas cotton is unimproved It is still shedding, with some complaint of boll worms and sharpshooters. Picking has begun, but is not general. A short yield is promised. Picking is progressing in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Some damage by worms and shedding is reported, but with a late frost the yield will be fair. Draught has caused damage in Missouri.

Why futures should for years have shown premiums for all forward positions and why of late years they should instead have shown discounts are questions not easy to answer. But if it be difficult or almost impossible to fully explain such changes, some observations may nevertheless be made which will at least throw some light upon so difficult a subject. In a strained position of present supply such as now exists, and in view of comparative abundance when the new crop reaches the market, it is natural enough that January-February should be cheaper than September. But it is not in the particular position of the market at this time that an answer can be found, nor is that position of special interest. It is rather the general circumstance of discounts forward which deserves study and not any extreme instance of discounts due to special causes. Premiums on in old times came originally from abundant supplies and large relative stocks of cotton. Men then ran away from contracts of the near month because they were likely to have the cotton tendered to them at once. Points on had not then been invented. The near month generally ranged 4 to 8 points below spot. Merchants in slow markets regularly tendered any cotton they could not easily move on the spot. Speculators preferred to buy some distance forward, hoping that by that time the pressure of stock upon the market would have passed off, and knowing that until that distant month arrived no tender could be made to them. A preference for distant months on the part of buyers soon caused a premium on distant months and a premium on distant months assisted merchants to hold their spot cotton, and often paid the expense of holding it. Of late years the great extension, actual and relative, of Continental and American consumption of cotton has caused a demand which has overtaken the production of the staple. Consequently we have not for years past had any heavy stocks in Liverpool. Light stocks, accompanied by a constant expectation of lower prices, have brought about the change which has turned premiums into discounts.

Men were willing to pay a good price for what they needed for the time, but unwilling to buy forward, from a hope and belief that lower prices would prevail later. This attitude of the spinner was accompanied by a similar view on the part of the speculator. He admitted the supply question as it existed, but was always expecting it to become less stringent. Consequently he was more willing to sell distants than to buy them, and so was the spinner Some of the spinners sold futures against stocks of yarn or cloth. Low prices had been seen. Cotton was once quoted 2 31-32d on the spot, and lay for a long time in the threepences and low in the fourpences. Money had been made by selling forward, and not by buying or bulling. These opinions and circumstances led many men to sell distants, and only to buy what they must buy of near cotton. Hedges, again, brought a great deal of selling, and not only tenderable grades were hedged but a great deal of cotton which was not tenderable. Brazils and even Surats were hedged by sales of American futures, and as those sales of Brazils or Suras or of law-grade American were sold in the spot weeks afterwards, the buying in of the hedge would always come upon a nearer position than he time of sale. All these things caused a demand for near months and an inclination to sell distant months, and tended constantly not only to obliterate premiums but to create discounts. Marchants found it safer to hedge on distants. They moved very little, while cotton arriving would benefit by any premiums on near months, although the hedge to be covered was months forward. The near month might be strong, but it was seldom that distants were strong. Distants rose 2 points when near months rose 10 points. Consequently distant positions suited the merchant for hedges. Let us suppose for a moment that the present or some early future crop of cotton proved so large as to cause once more a glut of cotton and fill to repletion every warehouse available. Plainly, at the largest point of the stock prices would be low on account of the difficulty of selling. But everyone would see that a much lighter stock would be in the market three months forward; consequently the tendency would be to buy forward, while the pressure of stock would deter the spinner from much buying of near cotton. In such a situation discounts forward would tend to disappear and premiums once more to show themselves, and these considerations would lead to the view that the insufficiency of supply of the past few years is the main reason why discounts forward exist now instead of premiums.

A decade ago it was freely prophesied that the day of the merchant was near its end. It was to readily assumed that the manufacturer would go direct to the retailer and so squeeze out the middleman. There have been many significant changes in the commercial organisation of recent years, but the merchant would seem as firmly established to-day as in any previous period. The reasons for this are not far to seek. In the first place, the manufacturer prefers a few large customers of good credit to a large army of small customers. To trade with a few large merchants involves but trifling expense; a corps of commercial travellers to cultivate the small retailer is costly, and must prejudice to some extent the maintenance of the factory in its highest possible efficiency. Even if the retailer paid prompty it is none the less difficult and harassing to comptly with all his requirements. As a general rule, however, the retailer requires longer credit than the manufacturer is prepared to concede—particularly the small manufacturer, whose bank balance is a source of anxiety. On the other hand, the marchant's capital goes towards long credits, just as the manufacturer's goes into machinery. The merchant, therefore, can pay the manufacturer promptly and give long credit to the retailer. In this way the merchant in a very real sense becomes a banker, or at least an auxiliary to the banker. His function in this respect must be regarded as of economic value and therefore is permanent so long as manufactured goods are sold on credit. But useful though the merchant is as an instrument of credit, he is more highly valued by the retailer as an expert in assembling and forwarding a great variety of goods which would otherwise have to be sent direct from many factories at an increased cost of transit. This in its turn would add inconveniently to the list of ledger creditors and lead to many complications easily avoided by trading with the merchant.

Thus, whilst in one sense the merchant is the retailer's banker, in another sense he is the retailer's agent. The actual economic strength of the merchant varies and fluctuates in every trade, but he is evidently a factor to be considered in any discussion on tariffs. In America there is a disposition amongst manufacturers to let the "jobbers" share in the plunder. This is partly due to the fact that the American jobbing interests are as well organised as any trade union. The principle of association now plays an important part in Amrican commerce, particularly in the metal trades. It is doubtful whether the trust is a by-product of the association movement or "vice versa". In the American metal trades practically all negotiations as between manufacturers and merchants are carried on by the secretaries of the respective organisations. This is under a protective "regime," but it will be observed that where manufacturer and merchant combine on price it is the consumer who is impotent and who must pay. In England there are very few associations organised for the specific purpose of protecting the interests of the merchant, pure and simple. There is, in consequence, more acute competition (a) between manufacturer and merchant (i.e., when the manufacturer actually competes) and (b) between merchant and merchant. The upshot of this condition of affairs is that the consumer finds the merchant in some sort his protector. It is an interesting and important question how far manufacturers and merchants would combine as against the consumer if this country adopted a protective policy.

It is probable, however, that the merchant, "qua" merchant, will be resolutely opposed to any change in our fiscal system. He is the first to feel any shrinkage in the purchasing capacity of the consumer. His money is in reality lent out to the retailer and he stands to lose largely if the retailer is hurt by any reduction in the purchasing capacity of the shilling. Apart from the financial stake involved, it is obvious that the merchant must be in a position to buy German or American goods not only on the general principle that the supply creates the demand – a fact not generally recognised —but as a leverage to keep the prices of British manufactured goods down to the level of the retail counter. It is thus evident that for the reasons here adduced, and for others the interests of the merchant are not those of the manufacturer. It will have to be asked sooner or later whether the merchant is more influential than the maker. On this point it is interesting to note that merchanting, as distinct from making, is characteristic of the large industrial centres. London, for example, is "par excellence" the city of merchants. It is true that in the sum total manufacturing takes place to an extent not generally appreciated. But the factories are not related to each other, whereas in the City of London merchants, brokers, commission agents, shippers, are all jostling together, and evolving an economic perspective more or less common to all. There are a number of manufactories in Bristol. But the predominant note of that city is the merchant. Cardiff is essentially a town of middlemen. Manchester was termed by William Morris "a gigantic counting-house." This does not mean that there are not many factories in Manchester, but it indicates clearly enough that it is primarily a mart. The same remarks apply to Newcastle, Liverpool, and Glasgow, If, therefore, an appeal is made to these large towns based upon the interests of the merchant as distinct from the manufacturer, it is probable that the answer from these towns would come back in fovour of a continuance of the Free Trade system.

POONA RACES.

12TH EXTRA MEETING, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

Horse Consolation Plate—De Wet, Firecracker, Carreewick.

Little Selling Plate—Sweet William.

Arab Pony Consolation Plate—Shaiboob, New Moon, Malabar, Sweet William. Top weight not having accepted Najeed's weight is raised to 9st and the others in proportion,

EXTRA RACE.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Friday, October 16.

The Club Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Captain Benn's g a h Rejoice, late Regret, 13 3 1-2.
Colonel Eccles b a h Rocket, 14 0.
Colonel Eccles b g h Sweet,William, 13 2
Major Edwards b a g Daimyo, 14 0.

RACE DECLARED VOID.

All Horse Plate Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100, 3rd Rs 50. A Handicap for Horses. Distance 7 furlongs.

Arab Pony Plate—Winner Rs, 200, 2nd Rs 100, 3rd Rs 50. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance 6 furlongs.

Entry for above races Rs 5 to close at 8 a.m. on Sunday morning, the 18th instant, and Rs. 5 in addition if not struck out before 8 a.m, on Monday, the 19th instant.

Handicaps to be published by 6 p.m. on Sunday, the 18th instant.

The Stewards reserve the right to declare either or both of the above races void.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere." Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SUIT AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

ALLEGED EXORBITANT ASSESSMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, at the High Court on Saturday, heard a suit brought by Mr. Jacob Isac David against the Collector of Bombay, in which the plaintiff prayed that it may be declared that there is a right on the part of the plaintiff, in limitation of the right of Government, to possess and hold his land at the fixed and uniform quit rent and that the defendant has no right to increase the same; that, if necessary, it may be declared the rate of assessment purporting to have been fixed in respect of the said land in the year 1877 in so far as it exceeded the fixed and uniform rate of 6 reas per square yard was erroneously and improperly fixed and levied; and that the same may be to that extent cancelled, etc. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Nicholson appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that he is the owner of certain land admeasuring 282 square yards situate at Military Square Lane, Fort which formerly formed part of a larger piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, in respect of which a fixed and uniform quit rent had been paid to Government. The plaintiff acquired the piece of land, under a deed of conveyance bearing date the 17th September 1874. The deed was, on the plaintiff's application in the usual way duly registered by the Collector of Bombay in the register book of quit and ground rent property in Bombay, as appeared by an endorsement made thereon under the hand of the Collector of Bombay. Owing, however, to a mistake on the part of the Collector's clerk, for which the plaintiff was in no way responsible, and which he has only now discovered, only 261 square yards out of the 282 square yards were at first transferred to the plaintiffs' name, and as the plaintiff now found, as land recenty assessed at the rate of one anna per square yard, and the remaining 21 square yards were shortly afterwards transferred to the plaintiff's name under different numbers, and as land of quit and ground rent tenure. The plaintiff said that this was a mistake on the part of the Collector's office, as the whole of the 282 square yards, conveyed by the deed, was of the same tenure namely quit and ground rent tenure, After the said transfer plaintiff paid ground rent to Government on the land by two bills every year, one relating to 261 square yards and the other to 21 square yards, He paid such bills without noticing the description of the land as mentioned therein but he had now discovered that the bills relating to the piece of 261 square yards, described it as "land newly assessed under section 8 of Act 2 of 1876" or "land assessed under Act 2 of 1876", or "land assessed under Section 8 of Act 2 of 1876", or "land assessed". or "land newly assessed," though the bills relating to the piece of 21 square yards described it as quit and ground rent land. Defendant was not entitled to rely on the wording of the bills. Quit rent was paid to Government in respect of the whole of the 282 square yards, including the said 261 square yards before the date of conveyance to him at a fixed and uniform rate of 6 reas per square yard. The action of the Collector in imposing a ground rent on the 261 square yards, as if for the first time, in 1877, and at the rate of one anna per square yard, was mistaken and unauthorised, On the 31st July last plaintiff received a notice, dated 25th idem, from the defendant, by which he gave plaintiff intimation that he had fixed the assessment for land revenue, on the 261 square yards at Rs. 1-8-0 per square yard per annum, that is Rs. 391-8-0 instead of Rs. 16-5-0 per year, and that the assessment would come into force from 1st September 1899 and was guaranteed for 50 years from that date. The enhanced rate of assessment was 24 times the rate purported to have been fixed in the year 1877, and more than 96 times the fixed and uniform rate of 6 reas per square yard. The defendant was appealed to reconsider and cancel his notice, but had declined to do so. Government had and have no power to increase fixed and uniform quit rent. No increase of assessment such as was sought to be made in this case had been sought to be made in the case of any holders of quit and ground rent land within the Fort or elsewhere in Bombay.

The defendant, in his written statement, did not admit that the plaintiff's land was ever part of a piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure. He admitted that the plaintiff's deed of conveyance was registered, but said that such registration did not operate to confer upon the plaintiff any right in limitation of the right of Government to assess the land. The defendant denied that 261 square yards of the plaintiff's land was entered as land newly assessed through any mistake. It was assessed in April, 1877, with the knowledge of the plaintiff after he had been asked if he had any papers to show that he was entitled to hold it free of assessment and after he had failed to produce any such papers. The defendant did not admit that quit rent was paid to Government in respect of the 261 square yards of land before the date of conveyance to him, and said that even if a quit rent had been so paid such payment would not establish any right in the plaintiff in limitation of the right of Government to assess the land. The defendant further said that 261 square yards of land were lawfully assessed under Section 8 of Bombay Act 11 of 1876 in the year 1877, and again in the year 1899 and the plaintiff had no right in limitation of the right of Government to levy such assessment upon the land as might from time to time be fixed by them. The defendant submited that plaintiff was not entitled to the relief claimed or any part thereof and that the suit be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

Our Nagpur Correspondent writes:—A great deal of interest is being manifested in the pending return of Mr. T. R. Wynne to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the separation of the appointments of Agent and Chief Engineer which is to take place soon afterwards

The Kharagpur Railway station, which is to be the head-quarters of the Locomotive Workshops on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, bids fair to rival the Jumulpur station. A big scheme for housing the Workshop employees has, we hear, been sanctioned, and Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., Bombay, have been given the contract. A complete scheme for water supply to the houses is also in course of execution. The whole estimate amounts to 6¼ lakhs.

Mr. Moro Bhikaji Agaste, B. A., L.L.B., a pleader of Wardha, gave a very interesting lecture on "Follow your own Religion," in the Town Hall in Nagpur City on the 4th instant. About 200 Brahmins attended. He earnestly exhorted his audience not to change their religion for anything as every religion contained some divine truths in it and led men to the same heavenly goal. The lecture was listened to with great attention, and was appreciated by the audience.

A soap manufactory has been established at Karanja in Berar by Messrs. Sampat Brothers.

The weather at Nagpur continues to be cloudy although an abundant rainfall of over 50 inches has fallen. The mornings are beginning to be cold and there are indications of winter having set in. The price of rice has fallen, fair rice being now had at 9 pailis a rupee. But clear weather is badly needed to allow land being prepared for winter sowing as well as to relieve the sickness that is prevalent in the station.

On the 8th instant a little girl, aged 8 years, of the Gowli caste, died of plague in the Sadar. She is said to have come in from Kamptee. The relatives of the deceased girl concealed the corpse in their house intending to have it interred secretly. But when the Police authorities were informed and instituted inquiries the corpse was said to have been removed from one house to another. On the following day the Sanitary Inspector, the Municipal Secretary, and the Health Officer proceeded to the spot and found the corpse wrapped up in tattered clothes and deposited in a corner. The relatives have been removed to the segregation huts erected at Indora.

The total number of deaths registered in Nagpur during the week ending 3rd instant was 154 against 128 and 128 in the two preceding weeks. The total was higher than the corresponding week of last year by 37. There were 38 deaths from plague against 9. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 14 and 9, respectively, against 20 and 7 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 63·7 per mille per annum against 48·4, the mean of the last five years. The total number of births registered during the week was 127, the ratio being 52·5 per mille per annum.

To Cure Dog Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Dog Fanciers (see Book on bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a Certain Cure for Distemper, Mange, Eczema, Bites and Wounds in Dogs. Insist on having "**Condy's Fluid.**" All substitutes are inferior. **Condy's Fluid** is sold everywhere by all Chemists and Stores.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE HINDUSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The thirtieth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Vandrawandas Ramjee presiding.

The directors' report:—Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you their thirtieth annual report of the working of your mills, together with the audited accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1903, showing Rs. 77,681-14-1 at the credit of profit and loss including the last balance, which they think, will not be considered unsatisfactory. They purpose to utilize the same as under:—To carry to depreciation of machinery account, Rs. 60,000; to write off to new engine account, Rs. 11,000; to write off to renewal and improvement of machinery account Rs. 6,000; and to carry to next year's account Rs. 681-14-1. Your directors again beg to express their deep regret that in spite of the profit they have been unable to recommend any dividend, having in view the very same object they had expressed in their last report, and they are very much pleased to bring to your notice that the secretaries and treasurers of the company have again voluntarily given up their entire commission amounting to Rs. 33,366-13-4 for the fifth time successively, purely out of desire to further the interests of the company and strengthen its position. During the year under review, your directors have sold a piece of the company's vacant land admeasuring 2,100 square yards for the sum of Rs. 10,546-12-0 They have further contracted to sell the remaining portion of the vacant land admeasuring about 2,600 square yards at the rate of Rs. 5 per square yard, and also the company's milch-cattle stable for a total sum of Rs. 1,00,000. The value realized for the land and the stable is very statisfactory and the directors hope to complete the last two sales in a short time. You are aware that the Branch Mill building, after removal of its machinery to the Head Mill, was being used as godowns, and your directors are glad to inform you that a portion thereof has been given on lease for 3 years at Rs. 200 per month from last October 15th to the Empire Steam Laundry Bleaching & Dyeing Co., Ld. During the year there have been ordered out 24 carding engines (Twelve of which have arrived and are already working), 6 twist ring frames of 248 spindles each and 3 warping or beaming machines, of Messrs. Howard and Bullough's make and 4 roving frames of Messrs. Tweedles and Smalley's make of 160 spindles each. All these are expected very shortly. One of the directors, Mr. Vundrawandass Ramjee, retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election. The property of your mill has been insured against risk of fire for Rs. 14,50,800 and cotton, yarn, cloth and stores for Rs. 4,22,000 aggregating to Rs. 18,72,800. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The report as well as the audited balance-sheet made up to the 30th June 1903 were received and adopted. Mr. Vandrawandas Ramjee, who retired from the board by rotation, was re-elected, and Messrs. Cursedjee Cawasjee Dalal and Govindjee Madhowjee were appointed auditors for the current year. The shareholders passed a vote of thanks to Messrs Thakersy Mooljee and Company, the secretaries and treasurers, for their voluntarily giving up their entire commission amounting to Rs. 33,366-13-4. Thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on Saturday afternoon at the register office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit presiding.

The directors in their report stated:—From the accounts you will see, that after deducting Rs. 33,000. which your directors have set aside for depreciation, there remains a balance of profit of Rs. 30,324-14-9. This amount has reduced the previous loss of Rs. 60,639-6-3 to Rs. 30,314-7-6, which your directors recommend to write off from the Reserve Fund Account. Your directors are glad to inform you that, as in previous years, the agents have voluntarily given up the whole of their commission at 3 pies per lb. amounting to Rs. 66,367-2-6, which they were entitled to under section 121 of the Articles of Association and for which they deserve the best thanks of the shareholders, and that your mill continues to work satisfactorily. Your directors beg to inform you that they have sold a plot of company's vacant ground measuring about 501 square yards at Rs. 6 per square yard which will realise about Rs. 3,006, and that they have replaced old economiser pipes by new one, costing Rs. 8,873-13-7 which your directors have debited to depreciation account. Your Company's property including building machinery, shafting, gearing and goods under process is insured for Rs. 13,68,400; and cotton, yarn, piece-goods, stores, etc. for Rs. 5,05,000. Two of your directors, Messrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and Hansraj Pragjee Thackersey retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint auditors, for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The report and the audited statements of accounts made up to 30th June 1903 were received and adopted. Messrs. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit and Hansraj Pragji Thakersey, the retiring directors, were re-elected, and Messrs. Sunderdas Narandas and Cursedjee Cawasjee Dalal were appointed auditors for the current year. After voting thanks to the agents and the chairman the meeting was dissolved.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY.

The ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Mr. N. M. Wadia presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

Your Directors have now the pleasure to submit their report on the company's operations for the year ending 31st May 1903, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for that period. The number of bales pressed at the company's presses from 1st June 1902, to 31st May 1903 was 4,142 bales. The new press ordered out from England has commenced to work from June last and has been giving satisfactory measurements and your directors hope to show better results next year. The accounts show a sum of Rs. 14,482-11-10 at the credit of profit and loss account, out of which your directors propose to transfer Rs. 4,000 to the depreciation fund, Rs. 8,000 to the dividend account, declaring a dividend of Rs. 20 per share and carry the balance of Rs. 2,482-11-10 to the new year's account. Two of the directors Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Mr. Dhondu Moroba retire from office by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. The retiring directors were re-elected. A dividend of Rs. 20 per share was declared. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

In returning to Simla from his Kumaon tour on Wednesday, the Viceroy did not, as some newspapers reported, travel by the new railway all the way from Kalka to Simla, His Excellency, accompanied by his Staff, railed as far as Solon only, the half way stage, accomplishing this journey in the remarkable good time of 2 hours and 35 minutes, It was pronounced a most successful trip in every way, and was carried out under the personal supervision of Mr. H. S. Harrington, Chief Engineer and Agent. The Viceroy happened to be in a hurry to reach Simla, and as trains cannot yet be run quickly over the northern section of the line a phaeton drive along the tonga road from Solon onward had previously been arranged, and was duly carried out. After his Excellency's departure from Solon, Mr. Harrington got into a construction train, and took it slowly right into Simla as far as the house called Morvyn, which lies on the north side of Observatory Hill under the shadow of Viceregal Lodge, arriving there about 6 p.m. This is the first train to run through into Simla, and Mr. Harrington appropriately enjoys the honour of being the first passenger.

Numerous inquiries are made daily as to the date from which passengers will be able to travel over the Kalka-Simla Railway. It will be plain from the account of the Viceroy's journey above that the lower sections of the line are sufficiently advanced to permit trains running between Kalka and Solon in three hours, and the Government has been asked to make the usual formal inspection of the section towards the end of the current month, with a view to passenger trains being run daily between Kalka and Solon from the 2nd November. The northern section, however, will not be sufficiently advanced to permit of passenger trains being run on into Simla until probably about the 10th December, Goods trains may probably be running between Kalka and Simla from the 15th November. Although, as already stated, a construction train managed to get into Simla on Wednesday, the line round Taradevi and Jutogh is still new, and the ballast has yet to be added and the line well packed. The majority of the officers attending the forth-coming Railway Conference will travel from Kalka to Simla by special trains between the 21st and 26th October, these train proceeding at quite a slow speed along the last ten miles of the line.—"Pioneer."

Gustave A. Wessman is suing the firm of H. A Baker and Co., of New York, for £10,000 damages for alleged incompetency of an oculist in their employ, who is said to have fitted Wessman's daughter Dorothy with improper lenses thereby ruining her eyes.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL INDIGO.

The preliminary forecast of the indigo crop of Bengal, 1903, is as follows:—

Explanatory.—The indigo-growing districts of this Province, which have more than 10,000 acres under this crop, are:—

	Acres.
Champaran with	84,000
Mazaffarpur "	48,000
Darbhanga "	34,000
Purnea "	23,000
Saran "	19,300
Bhagalpur "	12,000
Monghyr "	11,500

Nadia and Murshidabad have lost their importance as indigo-growing districts, and elsewhere also the crop seems destined to die out.

Character of the season.—In January rainfall was defective everywhere in the indigo-growing localities except in Burdwan, Midnapur, and Rangpur. The February rains are of some importance for this crop, and during this month most of the indigo districts had more than the normal quantity of rain. But Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Saron, Monghyr. Murshidabad, Midnapur, Purnea, Malda, Rangpur, and Cuttack, which include more than three-fourths of the indigo area of the Province, had a short rainfall in February. In March, also, rainfall was defective everywhere except in Burdwan, Bankura, Murshidabad, and Jessore. In April, also, drought prevailed every, where except in Saran, and May was equally droughty. In June improvement in the crop was noticeable everywhere except in Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, the Sonthal Parganas, and Cuttack. But July was again droughty everywhere except in Rangpur. Since August conditions have improved, and the "khunti" will be a better crop than the "mahal." On the whole, the season has been more favourable for the indigo crop this year than last year.

Area sown.—The area under indigo contracted further during the year by about 5,000 acres. There was some improvement noticeable in Purnea and Darbhanga. The contraction in area is entirely due to the competition of the synthetic product in the markets of Europe and America. The normal area under the crop is still shown as 387,300 acres, but considering actual facts, the normal will have to be reduced to 250,000 acres next year. The actual area under cultivation this year is estimated at 250,400 acres.

Character of the crop.—From Appendix I, it will be seen that, except in Purnea, District Officers everywhere expect an outturn below the normal. For the five districts of North Bihar, viz., Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur Darbhanga, and Monghyr, the outturn is estimated at 56 per cent. of a normal crop, and for the remaining districts at 77 per cent. As conditions have improved considerably since the preliminary forecast have been received from the District Officers, I estimate the crop for North Bihar to be a 60 per cent. one, and for the rest of Bengal to be an 80 per cent. one.

Gross outturn.—Assuming the normal yield of indigo per acre for North Bihar and for Gaya, Shahabad, Bhagalpur and Purnea to be 20lbs., and for the rest of the Bengal districts to be 12lbs the total yield of indigo in North Bihar is estimated at 31,584 factory maunds as compared with 24,905 maunds of the preceding year; and in the remaining area at 9,792 factory maunds against 7,472 maunds of the past year, the total coming to 41,376 factory maunds, a factory being equal to 75lbs.

Messrs, Moran and Company estimate the outturn of North Bihar at 28,700 factory maunds, and of Bengal at 6,000 factory maunds, or a total of 34,700 factory maunds.

BURMA COTTON.

The summary of the second forecast of the Cotton-crop in Burma for the year 1903-04 states:—The total area under cotton in the five principal cotton growing districts is now returned at 132,806 acres, or about 6,500 acres less than the actuals of last year. This decrease is due to the lower Chindwin and Meiktila reducing their original estimates by over 6,000, and 3,000 acres, respectively. The matter is under enquiry as it is considered possible that the reductions may be due to the exclusion (wrongly) of areas on which crops have been destroyed. Myingyan, on the other hand, reports a further increase of nearly 1,000 acres. The condition of standing crops has much improved with the recent rainfall (in September), which has been more or less general. More rain is, however, still needed, chiefly in Meiktila and Sagaing.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	3	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	2	0	3
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	0	0	6
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	0
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	4
Total	5	4	64
Same date last year	23	23	119

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	2	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	10	6	83
Total plague deaths to date	263,305	215,360	
Same date last year	23	18	95

INOCULATION.

Statement of plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, 15th October. —Bombay 24 doses; and Gadag 300 doses. 16th October. Ellichpur 503 doses; Chikalda 502 doses; and Dharni 502 doses, and on October 16, Bhopal 504 doses; Singapor 102 doses.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the month of September were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	363	323
Karachi	6	6
Poona (including Cantonment)	29	20
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	6	3
Panch Mahals	273	214
Kaira	358	204
Broach	568	400
Surat	273	211
Thana	105	79
Kahndeish	1,232	948
Nasik	1,227	807
Poona (excluding City)	638	529
Satara	4,338	2,811
Sholapur	4,311	3,379
Ahmednagar	4,232	3,313
Kolaba	76	53
Ratnagiri	51	35
Belgaum	7,890	6,094
Dharwar	9,239	6,197
Bijapur	2,207	1,503
Kanara	91	86
Hyderabad (Sind)	48	37
Sukkur	2	0
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	1,347	883
Kolhapur	9,635	6,809
Cutch	134	111
Rewa Kartha	194	183
Baroda territory	684	438
Aden	1	0
Bijapur Agency	565	418
Akalkot	105	96
Aundh	10	8
Total	50,057	36,105
Month of August	30,542	21,589
Total to date	1,223,446	928,994

Karachi (excluding City) Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Surat Agency, Janjira, and Savanur Bhor were free during the month.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, October 2.

OLD LOTS.

It does not often happen that the auctioneer has so queer an assortment as was comprised in a sale the other day, which included a police station and a private lunatic asylum. A somewhat similar sale was witnessed early this year over the remnants of Newgate, and the sale led to a question in Parliament, A little earlier Parliament had been agitated by the announcement that the remains of soldiers killed in the Afghan War of 1842 were to be on offer in a London mart. A few years ago a remarkable sale of this character was conducted when the ancient Town Hal at Nottingham had to come down. A confectioner of all the people in the world bought the lot for old brick price, and made a small fortune out of his bargain. He converted the building into a museum, admitted the public to the dungeons displayed the old instruments of torture, and eventually sold these latter at an auction which drew curious dealers from all parts of the country. To cap all, he organised a smoking concert in the hal of justice. The dock, in which hundreds of prisoners had stood to receive their death sentence, acted as the platform for the vocalists, the bench for the chairman.

EERIE BARGAINS.

Not long ago a Coroner's jury anticipated the auctioneer. A lot which had been consigned to a mart arrived in London minus a label. It proved to contain a body, and an inquest was ordered inquiries led to the discovery that the corpse was the mummy of a pre-historic Egyptian queen, who, for all the good men and true knew to the contrary, may have been the Royal foster mother of Moses herself. A year or two earlier a Colonial official turned into and an auction room, picked up a catalogue, and saw entered for sale the mummy of a Maori chieftain. The last time the visitor had heard the name was at his own table when the mummy, in the flesh, had been his own guest at dinner! But the fashion for weird sales of this character is dying out.

TRICKS OF THE AUCTION ROOM.

The Registrar of the Birmingham County Court is authority for the statement that there are three or four men in the Midland Metropole who make a practise of blackmailing intending bidders at auction sales. One man, according to this gentleman, has made a fortune of £40,000 by such malpractices. We We have heard a good deal, too, of the "knock-out conspiracies which prevail at London sales. Another trick practised is to have the owner of the goods or his agent secretly bidding to put up the price. This is quite illegal. "The practice is a fraud upon the sale and upon the public," Lord Mansfield declared. "The owner violates his contract with the public if, by himself or his agent, he bids upon his goods, and no subsequent bidder is bound to take goods at the price at which they are knocked down to him."

"CAVEAT EMPTOR."

Ludicrus mistakes have arisen from ill-considered bids at auction sales. Poor Phil May was the victim of such a case. Several of his friends were helping to raise prices at a charity bazaar, when unexpectedly a lot was knocked down to one of the innocent conspirators. He had not the money wherewith to pay so dashed of to find Phil May who was in another part of the building. "Let me have a tenner, Phil," he pleaded, as he explained the fix he was in. The artist complied, and went to have a look at the article. "It was one of his own pictures which he had presented to the organisers of the sale. Sir Donald Curric can tell you a worse experience than that, however. "The competition for a chair bearing the name "Dunottair Castle" was fast and furious Expected to realise few pounds, it started at £5. and jumped tens to £670, at which price it was knocked down. The secret was that Sir Donald hearing that the lot was to be put up commissioned a broker to get it for him. Then forgetting what he had done he gave similar instructions to another man. The result was that he owns to-day a chair of oak acquired at a price which would have bought most thrones.

AN ECHO OF HUGHENDEN.

There is a picture with a history at Hughenden Manor, It is a portrait of Lord Lyndhurst, Disraeli's earliest friend. At the time that the picture was up for sale, a number of Disraeli's friends decided to buy and present it to him. To their disappointment they were a few minutes too late; it had just been sold for £40. The auctioneer was sought and the plan communicated to him. He declared his willingness to assist, but a day or two later replied that the owner prized it so much that he would not sell the picture under £250. There was no alternative but to give that price. Disraeli recieved and was immensely pleased with the gift. A few years later Mr. Cecil Raikes who had had chief share in the matter, had a note from the auctioneer saying that a gentleman had come specially from America to buy the picture, and he, the auctioneer, hoped that Mr. Raikes would make as good a profit from it as he himself had done in the first instance. The auctioneer, it proved, had believed that the story of the presentation was all a fake, and treated it as such, made an enormous profit himself, and expected that Mr. Raikes had done the same, and now would be prepared to repeat so good a stroke of business.

SOUTHWARD HO!

The English team of criketers which recently started for Australia will bear with them the best wishes of their countrymen in their quest of the famous ashes, A great deal of water has passed beneath the bridges since Charles Lawrence, an old Surrey player, settled down in Australia to "teach" the natives how to play the summer game of the home land. It was with the first team that visited the Antipodes, forty-two years ago, that this national instructor went out, but it is not really fair to Australia to say that Lawrence taught the game there. The Cornstalks had a sufficiently good notion of the hang of it to beat the first English team on two occasions, Lawrence found his readiest pupils among the aborigines, and great was his delight when in 18 8 he was able to bring over a team of his proteges. They were really capital cricketers, and added to the attractiveness of the display by giving exhibitions of boomerang-throwing. They did not make any converts, to this form of excercise. Somehow, the boomerang is one of the things that an Englishman does not readily master. As a matter of fact there is only one man in England to-day who has any proficiency with it, and that is the Hon. Harold Finch Hatton.

TWELVE MEN AT SEA.

The present team will have a much more prosperous voyage, it is to be hoped, than proved the lot of the side taken out by Lord Darnley in 1882. The ship by which they made the passage, the P. and O. ss. Peshawar, collided with a barque when some 600 miles from Colombo, and sustained serious damage, It looked like a sinking matter for a while, and there was a general tendency to say good-bye all round. Included in the party were a couple of professionals between whom relations on the voyage had been rather strained. One of them, believing that the boat was going down, felt that at least he would "die friends" with his rival, so approached him with a conciliatory "Don't you wish you were back at the old home?" To his horror the other blazed out: "No; I can't any more than you do. I m done with you!" Another member of the party seized a lifebelt and was about to spring overboard to swim for it. He altered his mind The sea around the vessel swarmed with sharks. In the collision, Morley, the bowler had his ribs smashed, and was useless throughout the tour. Mr. Walter Read, who was one of the most successful of the team, became a Colonial landowner over this trip. The local authorities at Maryborough offered a plot of land to the batsman making the highest score in the match played at their town, and the prize fell to "W. W." The Hon. Ivo Bligh was still more fortunate; he brought back with him a lady who had consented to be his wife.

A REGRETTABLE INCIDENT.

It was during this same tour that one of those unpleasant incidents which seemed inseparable from matches with the Australians arose. The captain of the home side drew attention to the plates in the boots worn by Barlow, the Lancashire bowler, now famous as an umpire. The Hon. Ivo, with characteristic courtesy and good sportsmanship, had the offending plates removed. Barlow was furious He had played in all the country matches in England, wearing the identical plates and there had not been the least objection to them. Then it was that some of the Englishmen, determining to "get their own back impeached Satforth for putting spikes into his boots to cut up the turf. It was all very unpleasant.

The consumption of methylated spirits has become so general in Londonderry and district that a member of the Corporation brought the matter forward at the meeting the other day. He said the practice was poisoning the rising generation and was leading to the increase of crime. The attention of the police is to be drawn to the matter.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Mr. Gustave Whitehead, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, U.S., has been trying experiments in soaring with a triple aeroplane, that is to say, three aeroplanes one above another, with vertical rods or posts connecting them. It has also a pyramidal rudder. The aeronaut, grasping two of the post, runs against the wind with the aeroplane, preceded by an assistant, who draws it with a rope when it leaves the ground. By tilting the aeroplanes a little upward the aeronaut can skim along in the air. The trimming is done by the aeronaut shifting his body—a rather delicate operation.

Mr. Whitehead had also designed a small gasoline motor, weighing 54lbs., for propelling the aeroplane. It developed 12 horse-power, but he found that one of 25 to 30lbs. giving six horse-power served the purpose. He is now designing one of 10 horse-power, weighing not over 40lbs., and consisting largely of aluminium, by which he expects, with an improved aeroplane, to rise vertically in still air, travel horizontally, and descend vertically again.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, MM. Mauclaire and Infroit showed successful radiographs (by Rontgen rays) of billiary calculs or concretions. Hitherto the chemical compositions of these stones has made them difficult to photograph in the patient by this means. Some are all cholesterine, which is transparent to X rays.

Tests of the speed and economy of motor cycles, under the ordinary conditions of travel, and with the usual cycles of standard make and reasonable horse-power, have been carried out at New York. There was a four-hour race with cycles up to five horse-power, controlled by amateurs. The winner covered 150 miles at an average speed of 37 1-2 miles an hour, while the others covered from 115 to 142 miles in the four hours.

One rider continued in the saddle the whole time, and another nearly as long, a proof of the endurance of their machines. A 1 3-4 horse-power cycle covered nearly 20 miles at a speed of 30 miles an hour, consuming only one pint of gasoline, costing about three cents. This particular trial was on a smooth track in light wind, but still it speaks well for the future of the mortor-cycle.

The Denayrouze alcohol lamp has a wick which draws the alcohol into a chamber where it is vaporised with heat from a copper bar heated by the flame. The vapour passes into a kind of Bunsen burner, over which is a mantle. According to the Bulletin of the French Physical Society, the lamp consumes 1·08 grammes of pure alcohol, or 0·64 grammes of carburetted alcohol per candle-powder an hour, which is equivalent to about one-third of the cost of petroleum.

According to experiments of Elster and Geitel, cave and cellar air acts as if it were itself radio—active or had become so, and air aspirated from rock masses is especially active.

Peary in his forthcoming expedition to the North Pole is to rely on steam and Eskimos as much as possible. It is now stated that he will winter at Cape Columbia, or some place further west, and that Eskimos will transport his party over the hummocky ice between the 83rd and 86th degrees of latitude. The men who are to make the dash for the Pole from this point are not to engage in the work of transport, in order to keep their energies for the final stage. The expedition will probably not number more than 25 men.

The automobile was recently empolyed as a plough horse in ploughing to check the progress of a fire in grass land which had been kindled by a spark from a locomotive on the Nickel Plate Railroad, Ohio, U.S. Ropes from the end of the single tree of the plough were attached to the rear axle of the motor car, and furrows were turned but the fault of the machine was that it would not go slowly enough and it would have to be geared down to a slower speed in order to do its best as a plough horse. The plough was apt to skim the ground but the fire was checked, and that in quicker time than by a horse.

This makeshift led to another trial of the automobile in hauling a mower. The fault again was haste but it was proved that a motor car could mow in one hour what a horse would only do in three, and the owner is to employ the motor in future. The machine is a gasoline car weighing 1,300 lbs., and seats four persons. The experiment has excited much interest, and raised the question how far an automobile can be serviceable to the farmer. The large bearing surface of the tyres, and friction of rubber on grass or dry soil coupled with the weight of the machine, should render it capable of ordinary ploughing or mowing, and why not harvesting, and so on ?

M. Moissan, the French chemist has obtained tantalum from tantalum acid in the electric furnace. The tantalum has a brilliant metallic appearance, is very hard easily scratching glass and quartz has a crystalline fracture and is infusible in the oxyhydrogen blowpipe. It seems rather a metalloid than a metal.

The Japanese are esteemed a clever people, and hence the systematic measurements of their weight of brain carried out for the last ten years by Professor Taguchi of Tokio University possess unusual interest. His results are based on 597 subjects, 421 males and 176 females. The average brain-weight of 374 adult males was 1,367 grammes, the heaviest being 1,790 grammes and the lightest 1,033 grammes. For 150 females the average was 1,214 grammes with a maximum of 1,432 and a minimum of 961 grammes. The sexual difference of these averages—153 grammes—is about that of Europeans. The above male average agrees fairly well with that for male Germans, according to the Bischoff-Marchand measurements.

Taguchi also gives the brain weights of 156 children from two months to fourteen years, from which it appears that the growth of the Japanese brain is slower than that of European children. The brain of a Japanese boy of nine and 14 years weighs about 1,235 grammes, while that of a European boy of his age is 1,300 to 1,350 grammes. There is a gradual increase of brain weight in male Japanese up to the fifth decade, in which it reaches a maximum. In female Japanese there are two maxima, one in the third and another in the sixth decade. On the whole, the brain of the Japanese compares favourable in weight with that of Europeans of similar stature, and may be shown to be superior to that of other races of the same general stature.

It is a common belief that a wet season in England is followed by another in Australia, but according to Mr. H. C. Russell in a paper to the Royal Society of New South Wales, it is not always so. From 1880 to 1885, and from 1894 to 1904, rain was abundant in England, while Australia suffered from severe drought.

The system of posting and collecting letters by electic trams is being adopted on the tram lines of Sydney New South Wales in order to keep up communication between city and suburbs. There is a clearance station at the terminus of the line and messengers carry the letters to the General Post Office every 15 minutes. It is also proposed to put letter-boxes on the cars, for late letters to reach the mail train before it starts.

The "excavation of mounds" for the collection of Indian relics is a singular Californian business. The object of the collectors is to get human bones and the implements or ornaments of stone, wood or shell buried with the dead under the mounds or in old Indian graves. A staff with an iron point is used as a probe for articles. Stone mortars and clubs are often got, and one of the most interesting finds is a jewel case of two halotis shells joined with pitch, forming a box in which pearls and shell necklaces, &c., are found.

It will probably come as somewhat of a surprise to anyone who has not chanced to glance through the overcrowding statistics of the Medical Officer for the County of London, to learn that, as regards overcrowding, Kensington occupies quite a high place. No fewer than 55 per cent. of its 'houses' are tenements of less than five rooms, and in these live 73,225 persons out of its total population of 176,628. The term overcrowding in the sense in which it is used by the Medical Officer of Health of London County Council applies to any tenement which being one of less than five rooms is made to provide shelter for more than two persons per room. The term applies to the conditions under which nearly 15 per cent. of the entire population of Kensington live, while nearly 22 per cent. of it live in tennements of two rooms and under. The least overcrowded districts of the Administrative County of London are Lewisham and Wandsworth. In the former less than 3 per cent. of the population, and in the latter less than 5 per cent., live under conditions of overcrowding. The worst of all is Finsbury with 35 per cent.

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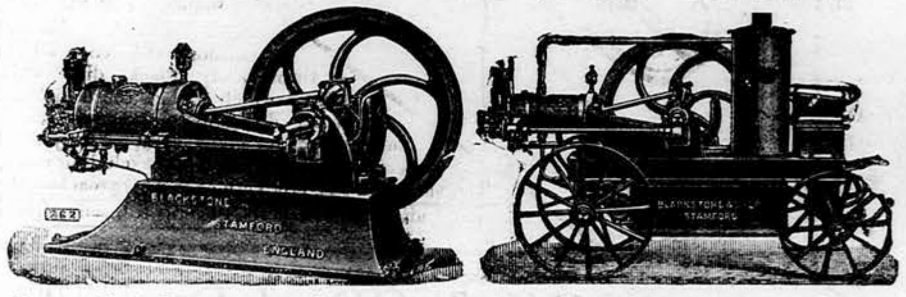

Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.
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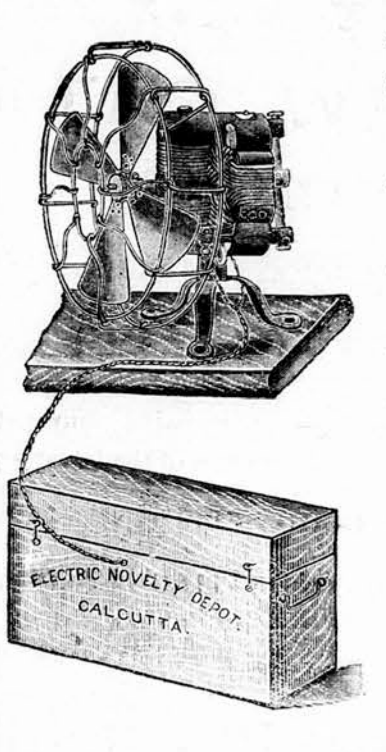

ELECTRIC TABLE FANS.

Fan motor M. 9 in. brass blades, no guard.
Complete with Battery, wire and charge ... Rs. 40
Do. Improved Motor, with guard ... ,, 60
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Do. larger size, best quality and finish ... ,, 100
Recharges As. 6 per cell.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

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Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

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A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance. Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff, relieving Headache, etc.

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Hair Dressers and Perfumers,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
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SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.
Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

THE ORIGINAL
KEARSLEY'S WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of [illegible], and all Female Complaints. They have the [illegible] of the [illegible] Profession. Beware of [illegible]. The only [illegible] are in *White Paper Wrappers.* [illegible] Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box [illegible] the pills. [illegible] C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, [illegible], Westminster, [illegible] Sold in the Colonies.

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BECAUSE THEY ARE THE
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ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

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OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.

DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure. From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors, the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

VIZ., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation, Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

MAJOR'S "VITALINE"

And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of "VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-8. 6 bottles, Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, Annas 8, 12, Rs. 1. 4 and Rs. 1-8 respectively.

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THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA FOR SUPERLATIVE QUALITY AND INTRINSIC VALUE.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

STERLING SILVER Rs. 20
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THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistant to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
NICKEL Rs. 12
COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

FROM Rs. 40.

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES.

Sterling Silver	Crystal face,	Rs.	40
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Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong Lever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

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Silver Rs. 32
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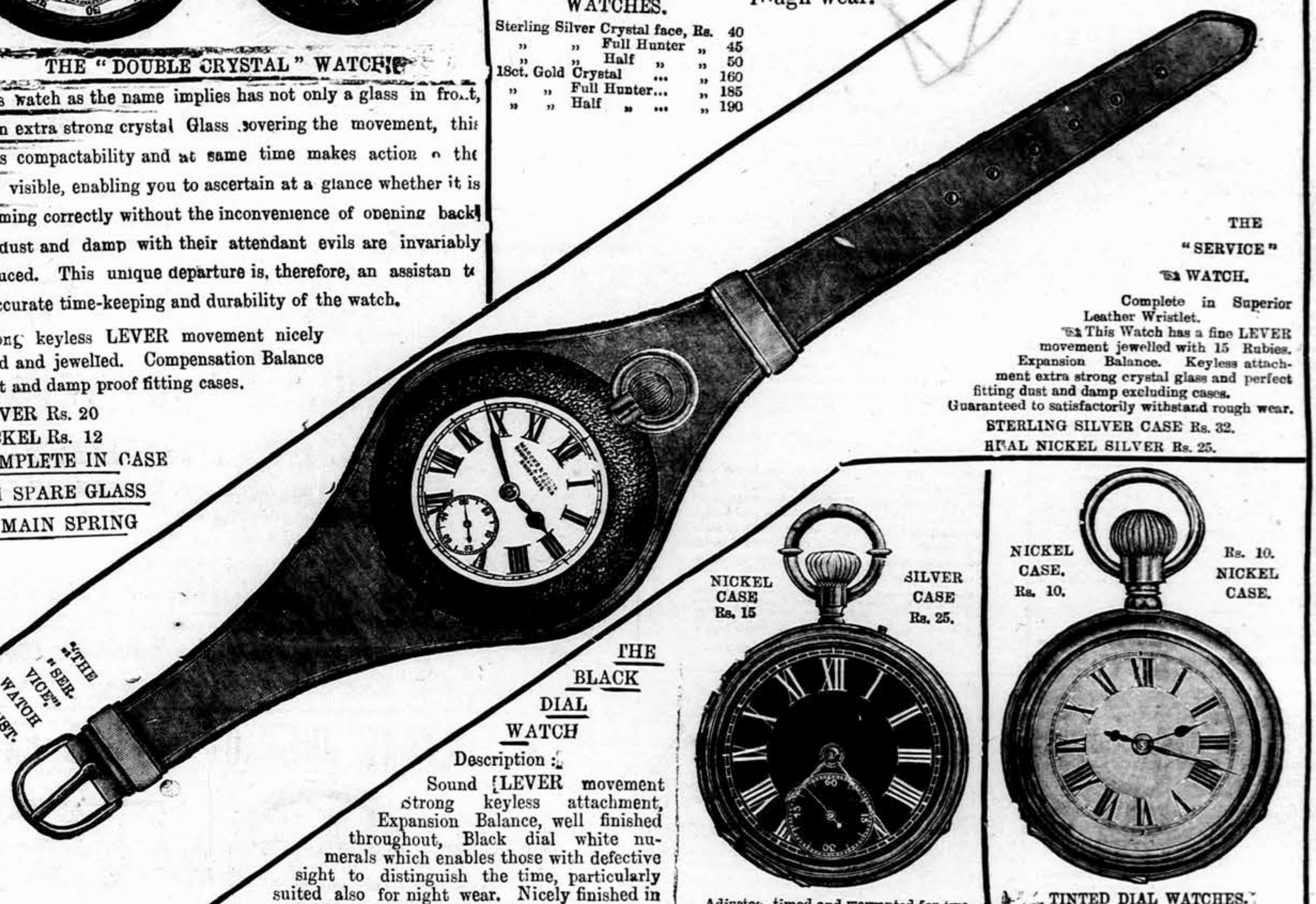
WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.



THE "SERVICE" WATCH.

Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.
☞This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.
STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 32.
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THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:
Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.
The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

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Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.
PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10.
Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

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Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

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JUST COMPLETED AND ISSUED,

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A GOOD SELECTION of ELECTRIC FITTINGS,
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LACE SHADES, ETC.,

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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name (MIDY)

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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

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"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.
WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4¼ inches by 2½ inches.

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Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

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HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC.

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

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